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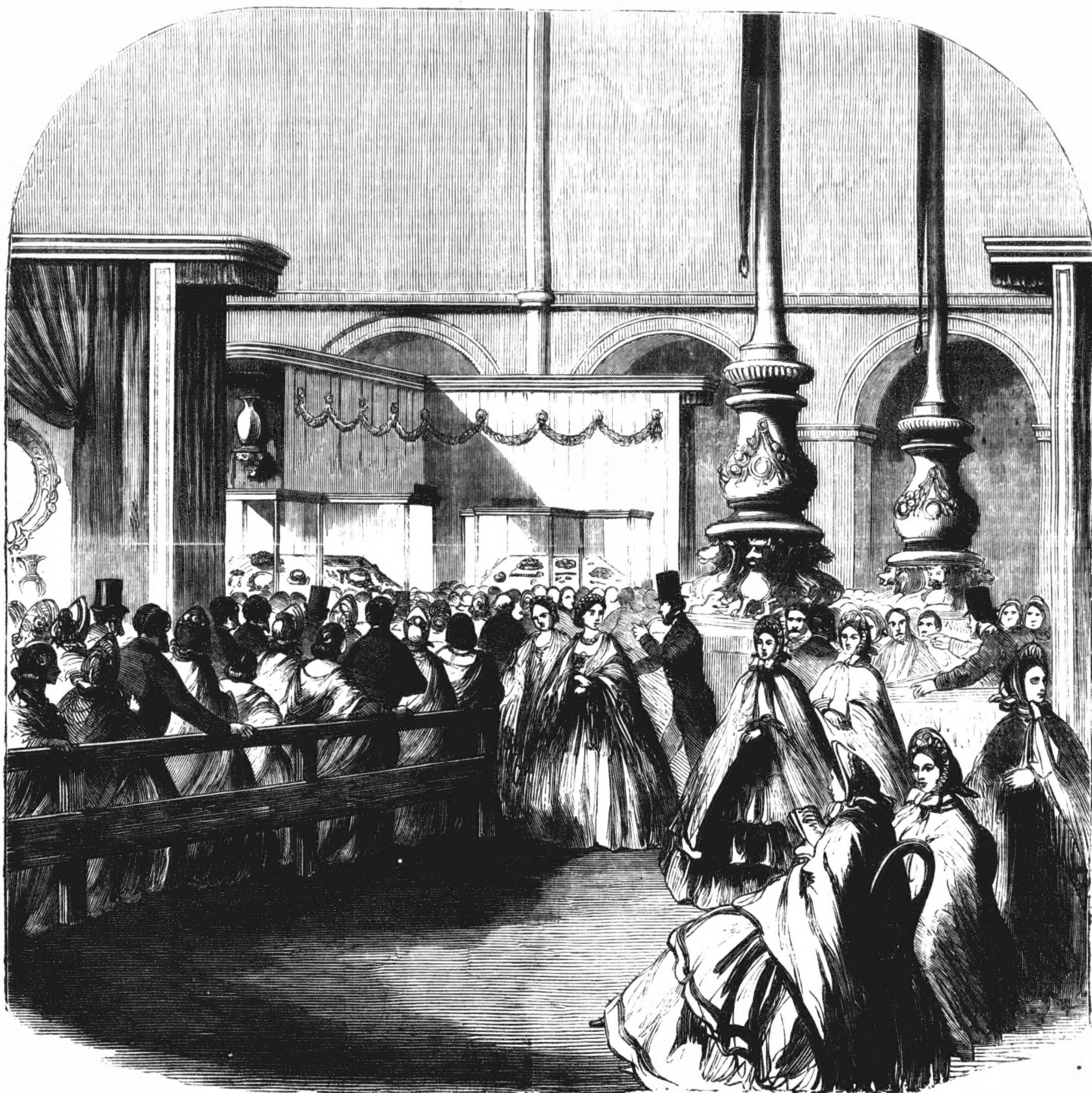
THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863.

ONE PENNY



THE PRIVATE VIEW OF THE ROYAL WEDDING PRESENTS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM. (See page 461.)

Notes of the Week.

THE remains of Sir G. C. Lewis were on Saturday consigned to their final resting-place among the tombs of his fathers at Old Radnor. The funeral was as unostentatious in character as was the public and private life of the deceased statesman, and had this peculiarity, that all who attended appeared as mourners. Among them were the Earl of Clarendon, Earl Russell, Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Right Hon. C. Pelham Villiers, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Lister, Sir Velters Cornwall, Sir Gilbert Lewis, and Mr. Herbert Lewis. About 100 horsemen preceded the hearse containing the body of the deceased, followed by his carriage and those of the distinguished mourners and the gentry of the neighbourhood. The coffin was of massive oak, enclosing a shell, and covered with black cloth, having a brass plate thereon with the following inscription:—"The Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart., died April 13, 1863, aged 57 years." The deceased baronet was, however, eight days under that age. The immense concourse of people present testified by their demeanour that their regret for the loss of this estimable statesman was universal and sincere. No landlord was ever more liberal to his tenants than Sir George, and his benefactions to the neighbourhood were something fabulous, considering his means. Business was suspended in Hereford, Kingston, Knighton, Presteign, Radnor, and other towns during the early part of Saturday.

On Saturday afternoon, a shocking accident occurred on the river Wey, close to the town of Guildford, which caused the loss of three lives by drowning. From particulars which we have been enabled to gather it appears that at about a quarter to five o'clock two gentlemen—one of whom appeared to be a German and the other an English gentleman, who had been staying for some days at the Angel Hotel, in company with the wife of one and the mother of the other, for the benefit of their health—presented themselves at Mr. Wells's boat-house, at Guildford-bridge, and stated that they should like to have a row on the river. As neither of them were expert at the oar, they requested that a man might accompany them to pull the boat, and a lad, named George Wheatley, who was well accustomed to the river and a good waterman, was selected for this purpose. The boat which they hired was a stout skiff, called the Prince of Wales, calculated to carry four persons, and at five o'clock they set out on their excursion, never to return. Shortly after six o'clock a messenger arrived at Mr. Wells's in breathless haste, and informed him that one of his boats was lying, bottom upwards, nearly opposite Mr. Ross D. Mangles's park, at Woodbridge, and that some hats were floating on the water. Mr. Wells, without a moment's delay despatched a punt and the drags in the direction indicated. When the punt arrived on the spot, the truth soon became apparent. The drags were let go, and after two or three hauls, the bodies of the three unfortunate deceased were raised from the bottom of the river, and deposited on the lawn in front of Woodbridge House. They were thence conveyed to the Bell Tavern, at Stoke, where medical attendance was obtained without delay, but too late to be of any use, the vital spark having long since fled. We cannot picture the agony and dismay of the mother and wife of the deceased gentlemen and of Wheatley's family on receiving the fatal intelligence; but their grief was heartrending. As no one saw the accident, it is impossible, of course, to describe how it occurred; but the supposition is that one of the gentlemen might have been about to try his hand at an oar, and that in changing from the stern to the rower's seat he stepped too much on one side and thus capsized the boat. The three bodies were found close together, as if, in the agony of despair, one had clasped the other. Wheatley, who was regularly employed by Mr. Wells, has been long accustomed to the river, and he is stated to have been a good boatman and an expert swimmer.

On Saturday forenoon, in accordance with previous arrangements, steam was got up on the Great Eastern, and three powerful steamtugs were attached to her with a view to getting her off the beach where for some time she had been placed to have requisite repairs done. These preparations were put into operation soon after eleven o'clock, the tide—the highest for some time—being full at 11.28 a.m. On the power being applied she moved a few feet and swerved more broadside on to the beach. The port paddle was then backed and the screw put on, but she did not obey. Two of the tugs were then put to her head, and their efforts to pull her on were continued till it was seen to be useless, and the attempt to float her off was for the time abandoned. The endeavours to float the vessel from the beaching ground were renewed shortly before high water, and were entirely successful. She was floated off about half-past eleven o'clock, and was conveyed in safety to her moorings, where on Sunday she attracted great attention.

MR. SWANSTON, the Chancery barrister, died somewhat suddenly at his mansion, Holly House, Twickenham, on Sunday, at an advanced age. The deceased gentleman was one of the oldest Queen's counsel, and had, before his retirement, some time back, an extensive and lucrative practice at the Chancery bar. Mr. Swanston was engaged in nearly every bankruptcy case under the old system, and when the Court of Review was established under the auspices of Lord Brougham, he took the lead, and continued to practise in bankruptcy appeals before the Lords Justices. He retired before the New Bankruptcy Law took effect to his seat at Twickenham, where he resided until his death. Mr. Swanston was greatly respected in the profession. He was called to the bar in November, 1818, and was a member of Lincoln's Inn. His only son, Mr. Clement Swanston, is a practising barrister in the Court of Chancery.

On Saturday afternoon several children were playing on the side of the river in front of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace, when one of them, a little boy named Batten, about three years of age, fell in, and the water being at the spring tide height, and the current running strong at the time, he was carried out into seven feet of water and sank. At length his head came to the surface, and a sailor named H. Evans, although suffering from illness, pulled off his coat and dashed into the river; after much trouble he succeeded in rescuing the boy. Upon reaching the shore the sailor was loudly applauded by the bystanders.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. Carter, coroner for Surrey, received information of the death of Miss Anne Kirkman, recently residing with her parents in Loughborough-road, Brixton, which occurred under the following distressing circumstances:—The deceased, it appeared, was in the act of lighting the gas in the drawing-room, when, through the gas having been previously turned on, or owing to an escape, a quantity of gas had collected about the chandelier, and the moment the light was applied this ignited, setting on fire at the same moment the unfortunate deceased's light dress. She screamed for assistance, and the fire was speedily extinguished, but not before the sufferer had sustained such severe injuries that, notwithstanding medical aid, she was promptly called in, and every means resorted to to save her life, she expired shortly afterwards.

PURE BREAD.—The great essential of health is now acknowledged by all those who have made sanitary questions a study, to be purity, not only in the air we breathe, but in everything we eat or drink. Bread being one of the first, if not the first, necessity of life, should especially be pure, and to have it so, use Borwick's Baking Powder, which has now become famous throughout the land, and which is recommended by Dr. Hassall, the Analytical Chemist to the *Lancet* newspaper.—[Advt.]

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

A paragraph is going the rounds describing a trip of the Emperor to St. Germain. Accompanied by a single aide-de camp, he went to the railway station, took his ticket, and mingled, unrecognised, with the crowd in the waiting-room. Just as the train was starting, however, the officials found out it was about to convey "Cæsar and his fortunes," and their confusion and apologies may be imagined. One of the writers, in a fit of great enthusiasm, relates how the manager rushed into the Emperor's presence "without taking time to put on his uniform," and entreated to be allowed to put on a separate carriage, a request which was refused, as it would have delayed the train.

Rochefort, the leader of the Polish Zouaves, was entertained at the mess of one of the regiments of the French Imperial Guard before his return to the scene of hostilities. He was received with great enthusiasm.

A Paris letter has the following:—"Among the manufacturing classes it is believed that, sooner or later, coercive measures will become necessary to put an end to the conflict between the Northern and Southern States; and that negotiations will be resumed between the English and French Governments, with a view to interference of some kind. If the steps taken by France at Washington have failed, it is pretty certain that the measures adopted towards Mexico will soon be crowned with success. When she has finished with Juarez she will be free to turn her attention to President Lincoln, and it will be a subject for consideration whether her naval force may not then be employed in freeing the Southern ports from the blockade. The exasperation manifested in the North against England, and the wanton outrages committed on her merchant ships, and which would show a desire to provoke a quarrel, cannot be patiently submitted to much longer. It is therefore thought that the moment is not far distant when both Powers will be compelled, in self-defence, to assume another attitude towards people who listen to no reason, who will not be argued with, and who seem bent on rushing on their own fate."

The *Constitutionnel* and the other semi-official prints think fit to make known with great formality that the notes despatched a week ago to the Czar have been presented to Prince Gortschakoff. The *Opinion Nationale* remarks, sensibly enough, that the public is none the wiser for the information. The notes having been despatched, their presentation follows as a matter of course—and even the reply of Russia has been anticipated. Its nature may be estimated beforehand by the analysis published by the *Courrier du Dimanche* of a reply from Prince Gortschakoff to an appeal forwarded by the Spanish Government on behalf of the Poles. The following is the salient passage of the document in question:—

"So friendly a step as that of the Government of her Catholic Majesty cannot but be received in the same spirit that dictated it. The Spanish Government must have derived from its own experience the conviction that the first duty of a sovereign is to restore the respect of authority and to ensure the safety of unoffending citizens."

This is stating, in the politest manner, that the Spanish Government would do well to remember a homely dictum about glass houses and throwing stones. It is believed in Paris that the Western Powers will receive an answer quite as courteous and quite as explicit.

The Emperor has all but made up his mind to recall Marshal Pelissier from his post of Governor-General of Algeria. The reasons for this measure are not very clear. They do not, it appears, entirely relate to his management of that dependency. The officer who would have a fair chance of taking his place is General Cousin Montauban, Count of Palikao, who commanded the French troops in China. General Montauban has spent several years in Africa, and is said to be an excellent officer; but whether the choice is one that would be popular in the army is another question. His nomination would be considered a sort of satisfaction for the opposition his dotation encountered last year in the Legislative Corps.

The Russian ambassador in Paris has remonstrated rather warmly with the Government for tolerating the animadversions and caricatures of a portion of the French press on Polish affairs. He was the more earnest in his remonstrances, as it was known to every one that the press is at the mercy of the Minister of the Interior, who does not allow authority to lie idle in his hands; and he felt that it was strange such liberties should be taken with a Power like Russia, which is in such friendly relations with France. The papers complained of have accordingly been requested to moderate their tone, which of course they will do.

The *Pays* says:—

"We believe ourselves able to give an exact analysis of the French note sent to St. Petersburg. M. Drouyn de L'Huys states that the troubles in Poland have occasioned uneasiness in Europe, as they are not the result of a temporary crisis. The periodical convulsions which occur in Poland are the symptoms of inveterate disease, leaving no doubt of the inability of the combinations attempted up to the present time to reconcile the country with the situation in which it has been placed by the treaties of 1815. The note points out that such disturbances are a subject of alarm to Europe. These conflicts excite the public mind, and might, if prolonged, disturb the relations of governments in such a degree as to produce the most regrettable consequences. It is therefore the interest of all the Powers to see dangers incessantly reviving definitively removed. The note concludes with a hope that Russia will reflect upon these considerations—will still show herself animated by those liberal dispositions of which the Emperor Alexander has already given so many proofs, and will recognise in her wisdom the necessity of adopting measures which will place Poland in a position of lasting peace. The Duc de Montebello is requested to leave a copy of the note with Prince Gortschakoff." The *Pays* further states that the imperial ukase promulgating the amnesty will effect no change with regard to the notes of the Powers, as the intention of the Czar to adopt this step was known to the Powers previous to the despatch of the notes.

La France draws attention to the fact that Admiral Wilkes continues to subject British merchantmen to search. In consequence of these measures two more English ships have been detained by Admiral Wilkes and conducted to New York. La France is inclined to believe that these provocations have no other object than to exasperate England and bring about war.

AMERICA.

General Rosecranz telegraphs to the War Department that General Stanley has defeated a Confederate or guerrilla force under General Morgan, at Snowhill, capturing about fifty prisoners.

At a meeting for the relief of the distress in Ireland, at the Academy of Music, General McClellan was loudly called for. He declared that all the energies, all the thoughts, all the means, and, if necessary, the last drop of the blood of the people, would be given to maintain the unity of the nation. At the close of his speech, three cheers were given for "President" George B. McClellan.

The Federal operations against Vicksburg are turning out unsuccessful. All the expeditions intended to reach the rear of the city

by way of Sunflower River and the Yazoo Pass had been abandoned; and the battery that General Grant is said to have placed in a position to reach Vicksburg in front, according to the latest intelligence, had done nothing.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln visited General Hooker, at his quarters on the Rappahannock, but the weather was so severe and the mud so deep that the grand review in honour of the visit was countermanded, and Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln returned to Washington.

The joint committee of both Houses of Congress on the conduct of the war have presented their report. It censures General McClellan's whole military course since his appointment to the command of the army of the Potomac, and points to him as the cause of the failure of the army to take Richmond. General Burnside's plans for dislodging the Confederates at Fredericksburg subsequently to his defeat in December are declared to have been thwarted by the interference of the President, who gave ear to prejudicial statements against General Burnside from subordinate officers, and countermanded his orders for an advance. The report concludes by stating the belief of the committee that the rebellion can be subdued only by fighting, and their confidence that the present campaign will produce decisive victories to the Federal arms.

The defeat of Langiewicz and the reported close of the Polish insurrection are much regretted, not for the sake of the Poles, but for the supposed danger of renewed offers of mediation or intervention by France and Great Britain and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The President is still urged by a section of the Cabinet to issue letters of marque, but persistently refuses, lest he should increase the difficulties of the republic and imperil its friendly relations with the maritime Powers of Europe.

A Federal prisoner released on parole reports that a mob of 3,000 women, armed with clubs and stones, assembled on Thursday, the 2nd inst. and broke open the Government stores, taking away bread and clothing and whatever else they required. Mr. Jefferson Davis and other high officials addressed the crowd, and succeeded, with some difficulty, in persuading it to disperse.

POLAND.

The following is the proclamation of the Central Committee of Warsaw on the occasion of the amnesty:—

"The *Official Journal* of to-day publishes, according to a telegram from St. Petersburg, the news of the amnesty as well as the confirmation of the institutions granted up to the present time, and their ulterior development at the period and in the manner which the Emperor Alexander II. at all think proper. Every Pole well knows what confidence he can have in the amnesty, and in general in all the promises of the Muscovite Government. In order, however, that no one shall entertain vain illusions, we definitely declare that we reject all pardon. We have entered on the struggle not to gain more or less free institutions, which under the Muscovite Government never present any guarantee, but in order to emancipate ourselves from an odious yoke, and reconquer independence and complete liberty. The nation sheds its blood because it will have a political existence, and become a free and independent nation. Whoever possesses a real Polish heart will, at the remembrance of so many cruelties of the Muscovite Government, at the sight of so many tombs filled with victims, of the smoking ruins of our towns and of our villages, and of the still warm blood of our murdered brethren, shudder with horror at the idea of any compact with Russia, will reject the amnesty with contempt, and exclaim with the nation, 'Away with your imperial pardons! We have taken up arms, and it is arms alone that must settle our quarrel with the Russians.'"

Persons of all classes are constantly leaving different places to join the insurgents.

Many persons have been sentenced to death at Wilna by courts-martial, but none have been executed, the military governor having in all cases commuted the sentences. A large number of Polish landholders have fled to the city.

A letter from Cracow has the following:—

"The hopes of the insurgents are very much raised by the arrival of many French officers, who have temporarily thrown up their commissions in the French army to come and fight here. In this respect the policy of the French Government is very different now from what it was in 1831, when Louis Philippe published an address to the army, in which he gave out that no officer who resigned his commission to serve in Poland should, under any circumstances, be re-admitted into the service. Besides French, there are numerous Italians, Hungarians, and not a few Bohemians, who are, in many respects, very nearly allied to the Poles. A few days since, an officer from the Confederate States, whose regiment was disbanded last winter, arrived in Cracow to offer his sword to assist the Polish cause. By birth he was half a Pole, and knowing that his mother was living in the heart of Russian Poland, with a fair chance of being massacred at any moment by the Muscovite soldiery, he could not resist the temptation of coming over to look after her. He had left Poland when quite a boy, and is now a confirmed American, but still speaks Polish like a native, which, however, he dare not disclose, as he is travelling under a British passport; being, indeed, a British Canadian, though he has lately resided at New Orleans. In a restaurant to which I accompanied him, he recognised several old schoolfellows, who had entirely forgotten him, and when he made himself known to some relations in Cracow, the scene was very moving. As far as I can make out, there is but one native of the British Isles in the insurgent ranks, and he is from Scotland, and is by no means deficient in the proverbial 'canniness' of his race. His object seems to be to become a hero at the smallest possible outlay; for he informed me that the thing might be done for a mere song. He explained that he proposed serving in the cavalry without purchasing horse, saddle, bridle, or uniform—all that he would get scot free. He further informed me that he had just been partaking of the hospitality of the landlord of the hotel, and that he shared his room with some half-dozen other insurgents, so that his friends need entertain but little anxiety about his extravagance. Count Montedoff-Pouilly, the Governor-General of Galicia, has just issued a fresh proclamation, to the effect that the Austrian authorities seeing that their last order to observe strict neutrality has only been partially obeyed, are now resolved to proceed with the utmost rigour against all who shall presume to infringe against this second notice. The fact is, that the Austrians are at this moment doing their utmost to put down the insurrection; but it is now too late. The whole of the ancient kingdom of Poland is in a blaze, and no amount of official activity can put it out. The lock-up and prisons of every description are already brim full to overflowing, and the cost of maintaining the prisoners is already so burdensome that the Austrian authorities are driven to liberating numbers of them to let them find food for themselves. Among the more conspicuous individuals arrested last week was a Colonel Erlach, of the Swiss army. In the innocence of his heart on arriving at Cracow he waited upon General Bamberg, who commands the Austrian garrison, and confided to him the object of his visit, at the same time laying before him a plan of his intended campaign. General Bamberg heard him to the end, and when he had finished, had the gallant but imprudent colonel arrested. Colonel Erlach had been so grossly deceived as to the part that Austria was

playing in the drama, that he conceived that in General Bamberg he would find a warm supporter of his views. From all accounts the wrath of the colonel boiled over with a vengeance when the Austrian police laid hands on him, and having a walking-stick in his hand, he laid about him right merrily till he was secured, and his arms pinioned to his side. When at the railway station, waiting for the departure of the train, he harangued the crowd, and denounced the Austrians in the most severe terms. Immediately after the publication of the extra supplement of the *Czas*, containing the text of the amnesty, an unfortunate individual, supposed to have been a Russian spy, was imprudent enough to commence enlousing the clemency of the Czar, upon which he received a stunning box on the ear from an impetuous Pole, and indeed was very roughly handled, though he escaped with a whole skin. It gave rise to considerable amusement, that the newspaper boys ran about the streets all the afternoon shouting out, 'The Amnesty for twopence!' which is supposed to be just about what it is worth."

GREECE.

A letter from Athens of the 11th, in the *Constitutionnel*, says:—"The members of the commission appointed to go and offer the crown of Greece to Prince William are M. Canaris, sen., M. D. Grivas, and M. Zalmis. A sum of 15,000 drachmas (ninety centimes each) is allowed to each of the commissioners for his travelling expenses. Before leaving, M. Canaris solicited from the National Assembly the title of Admiral of the Kingdom, but the application was rejected, and the tribunes applauded the vote. The Minister of Finance has applied to the Assembly for an authorization to withdraw from the Greek bank all the donations and legacies which have been deposited there by the educational establishments or from public charities. It will not be out of place here to inform you that the tumultuous and almost sanguinary manifestation of the 1st April is unanimously considered by the Greek press, not as an isolated, and, in some measure, private protest against the decree which allows 300 drachmas to the representatives, but as a demonstration of public discontent against our Assembly, which is openly accused of not being equal to what circumstances require, and to what the confidence of the nation expected from it."

RUSSIA.

Subjoined is the text of the address from the municipality of St. Petersburg to the Emperor, of which the telegraph has brought the substance:—

"Most gracious Sovereign,—In celebrating the great day of the resurrection of Christ, the whole of Russia, and with her your faithful capital, remember with joy that this solemn festival is also the anniversary of the day when Providence gave life to the monarch who gloriously presides over the destinies of the country, and guides us on the course of public good. We, citizens of St. Petersburg, in addressing our prayers to the Most High for the prolongation of your beneficent reign, feel more than ever the desire to make known to you the sentiments by which we are animated. Enemies, envious of the progress of Russia, and only seeing, in the awakening of social strength, the fermentation of subversive elements, have conceived the project of making an attempt on the integrity and the indivisibility of the Russian empire. They dream of the possibility of tearing from her some of her provinces which are the ancient cradle of Russian orthodoxy, and which have been reunited with our country at the price of torrents of Russian blood. We, citizens of St. Petersburg, are convinced that any attempt against the integrity of the empire is an attempt at the existence of Russia, in the bosom of which empire the sentiment of national honour and love towards the Sovereign is stronger than ever. We do not reply to our enemies by hate and a thirst for vengeance; but, if it should please Providence to put Russia to the proof, we shall not hesitate at any sacrifice. We raise the standard for the Czar and the country, and, wherever thy sovereign will may conduct us, thither will we march."

A SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT.

MR. GLAISHER recently made a balloon ascent, with Mr. Coxwell, from the Crystal Palace, and narrowly escaped alighting in the sea. He thus describes the descent:—

"As the Crystal Palace remained some time in view, it was at first expected that the upper current was not so swift as the lower. After reaching the height of four miles, and we had determined we were moving directly towards the coast, Mr. Coxwell continually applied to me for the reading of the barometer, and directed our companion (Mr. I.) to keep a sharp look-out for the sea. Immediately after we attained an elevation of four and a half miles, Mr. Coxwell let off some gas, and said he felt assured that there was not a moment to be lost in getting within view of the earth. Mr. Coxwell again let off gas rather freely, so that we descended a mile in four minutes. At 2h. 46m. we were two miles from the earth, the barometer reading 21.20 inches, when Mr. Coxwell caught sight of Beachy Head, and exclaimed, 'What's that?' and then the coast through a break in the clouds, and exclaimed, 'There is not a moment to spare; we must descend rapidly and save the land at all risks.' It was a bold decision; but we were in a critical position, and I do not see what else could have been done. Mr. Coxwell now used the valve with a degree of freedom which would have alarmed any one who had not perfect confidence in his skill. I was requested to pack up my instruments as quickly as possible, and then to assist in getting ready a large amount of ballast to throw away at the last moment. On breaking through the clouds we appeared to be already over the water, but as the ground came up to us, or seemed to do so, we found there was land beneath. Mr. I. rendered important service in letting up the neck line, and in clearing the ballast for immediate delivery, so as to lessen the violence of the descent. When orders were given to put out and we did so simultaneously, which gave a favourable check, and as the lower part of the balloon itself assumed a parachute form, the shock was not so bad as might have been expected. Most of the instruments, however, were broken, owing to their delicate construction and my attention being drawn from them, yet, strange to say, two large glass vessels of air, collected at the highest point for Professor Tyndall, remained uninjured, as did some bottles of lemonade which Mr. Coxwell had placed in the car. We descended the last two miles in four minutes; and had we done so less rapidly, the land would have been missed altogether, and we must have fallen into the sea. The descent was within half a mile of the railway station at Newhaven."

"Mr. Coxwell's decision and expertness were put to as severe a test as it is possible to imagine, and certainly he is entitled to my best acknowledgments.—I am, &c.,

Blackheath, April 20."

"JAMES GLAISHER."

M. BORCHARDT, the singer, was seized with an apoplectic fit, while rehearsing the part of Raimond, in "Comte Ory," on the stage of the Paris Opera. The physicians who are always in waiting at that establishment were called in, but, in spite of all their efforts, M. Borchardt died within an hour. He was only thirty-five years of age.

General News.

THE poor fellow Woods, who received such severe injuries by the incautious handling of a cannon of which he had charge on the day of the Prince's wedding, has left the infirmary in a better state than could at one time have been anticipated. His right arm was amputated just below the elbow by Dr. Harper, the sight of one eye is lost, and he can at present see only a little with the other. Mr. Caparn, the chairman of the celebration committee, laid poor Woods' case before the Prince of Wales, and a few days ago he received the following gratifying communication from Lieutenant-General Knollys:—"Sandringham, April 9, 1863.—Sir,—I regret that there should have been any delay in acknowledging the receipt of your communication with reference to the poor man Woods' accident at Holbeach, on the night (day) of the Prince of Wales's marriage. As you have referred to my letter to the Lord Mayor, written by his royal highness's direction, I may be permitted to explain that, although his royal highness's sympathy would doubtless extend to all (of whatever class or locality) who suffered on the occasion of the rejoicings on his marriage, the relief alluded to in my letter only referred to the metropolis, which seemed to his royal highness a special case, under the circumstances calling for his royal highness's contribution, and not applicable to other parts of the country. The Prince of Wales is, however, never insensible to real distress or misfortune, when properly attested, and on your representation of Woods' case, has desired me to forward you a cheque for 10*l*. which I should feel obliged by your acknowledging the receipt of, and have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant, W. KNOLLYS.—Richard Caparn, Esq., Holbeach."—Mr. Phillips, whose right thumb had to be amputated through injury received at the same time, has also progressed most favourably.—*Stanford Mercury*.

An alarming mutiny has been with difficulty suppressed in Mount St. Bernard's Catholic Reformatory, near Leicester. The inmates are criminals of Roman Catholic parentage, and many of them are youths from eighteen to twenty years of age. The only complaint they had against the place was that they wanted their liberty, and they made a most desperate attempt to get it. The warders were overpowered, and it was only after a fight with the police that the ringleaders were secured.

THE *France* says:—"The Swedish Government is hastening the execution of the works for the reorganization of the fleet and for maritime defences. It is said that the Government is actively engaged in fortifying Carlscrona, the most important maritime port of Sweden, and that the harbour will be rendered capable of affording shelter, not only to the Swedish fleet, but also to the squadrons of those Powers whose interest it might be to station a naval force in those waters. Their squadrons will find accommodation for repairing and provisioning. Orders have been given for the immediate iron plating of four vessels of war and three frigates." The *Pays* also states that Sweden is actively engaged with armaments.

THE Queen has been pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their names; viz.:—Lieutenant (now Captain) Robert Hope Moncrieff Aitken, late 13th Bengal Native Infantry (now of the Bengal Staff Corps), for various acts of gallantry performed during the defence of the Residency of Lucknow, from the 30th of June to the 22nd of November, 1857; and Lieutenant Charles Augustus Goodfellow, late Bombay Engineers (now of the Royal Engineers) for gallant conduct at the attack on the Fort of Beyt, on the 6th of October, 1859.

CAPTAIN FORSYTH, one of the most distinguished officers of the navy, who recently commanded the *Hornet* in China, &c., and rendered good service to his country there and elsewhere, has been appointed to the command of the *Valorous* steam frigate.

On the 13th inst. a *Te Deum* was chanted by order of the Greek Government in the Greek chapel at Malta, on the occasion of the election of Prince William of Denmark as King of Greece. After the *Te Deum*, the officiating clergy of the Greek Church invoked the blessing of the Almighty on the three protecting Powers. The acting consul pronounced a fitting speech on the success of the revolution, which overthrown, he said, a bad King and a worse system of government. The proceedings terminated with *evvias* for the new King of Greece and the Greek nation.

A COPENHAGEN correspondent states that one of the conditions of Prince William's acceptance of the throne of Greece is that in religious matters his heirs shall not be brought up in any other faith than that of their father.

A HEARTLESS CASE OF SEDUCTION.—An Englishman, formerly holding a commission as captain in the English army, having lately returned from India, and residing with his wife at Ostend, made the acquaintance of a Belgian gentleman named Jaeghere, residing in the same place, and carrying on the business of shipbuilder, of whom he a short time back ordered a yacht to be built specially for him, and during the interval which was occupied in building the vessel the captain became a daily visitor at the house of the shipbuilder, where he was received on terms of intimacy. Mr. Jaeghere had a daughter, an interesting brunette, sixteen years of age, and of prepossessing appearance, with whom the captain became acquainted in the course of his visits. The yacht having at last been finished, it was subjected to the inspection of the captain, who professed to be highly pleased with it. He signified his intention of taking a trip in her to try her qualities, and shortly after he had started Miss Jaeghere was found to be absent. Search was immediately made and inquiries instituted, and it was ascertained that the captain had carried her off. The matter was placed in the hands of Mr. Pollaky, of 14, George-street, Mansion House, and who immediately set about making inquiries, and traced the yacht to Calais, where, it having been identified, it was seized by the authorities. The young lady, however, up to the present time, has not been traced beyond Calais, where she was last seen in company with a person who answered the description of the captain. The truant husband left his wife at Ostend, entirely without funds, and she has had to make her way to London in the best manner she could.

THE *Morning Post*, September 29, speaking of Benson's Watches in the Exhibition, says:—"The collection of watches shown by Mr. Benson is a large, and at the same time an interesting one, and considerable attention has been paid by the exhibitor to the decoration of the cases. Many of them are extremely elegant in the design, and were the results of prizes offered by Mr. Benson to the pupils of the South Kensington School of Design." Chronometer, duplex, lever, horizontal, repeaters, centre seconds, keyless, split seconds, and every description of watch, from the plainest to the highest quality of which the art is at present capable, and adapted to all climates. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet on Watches (free by post for two stamps) contains a short history of watchmaking, with descriptions and prices. It acts as a guide in the purchase of a watch, and enables those who live in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Colonies, India, or any part of the world, to select a watch, and have it sent free and safe by post. J. W. Benson, Prize Medallist, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London.—Established 1749.—[Advt.]

Provincial News.

LANCASHIRE.—SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE CAPTAIN AND CARPENTER OF A SHIP.—At the Liverpool Police-court on Saturday, Alfred Grayson and James Anderson, the former late captain, and the latter carpenter of the ship *Earl of Derby*, were brought before the magistrate, charged with attempting to scuttle that ship. On the 25th of November last the *Earl of Derby* left Greenock for Melbourne, but it was discovered on the 29th that the ship was leaking, and the men were kept at the pumps until they were exhausted, and insisted upon the ship being taken into some port. Accordingly the ship's course was altered, and she made for Liverpool. The captain then called all hands on deck, plied them with drink, and refused to let them go to the pumps. The carpenter and he then adjourned to the cabin, and after being there for some time, the carpenter was seen to leave and go into the fore-castle with an auger and a gauge, and was heard to say on his return that "it ran well." After this the ship was beached, and it was discovered that an attempt had been made to scuttle her. When beached the vessel was on fire, and was deserted soon afterwards. And when an inquiry was instituted by the Board of Trade, the captain's certificate was withdrawn, and he was subsequently apprehended by detective Carlisle, on the charge of attempting to scuttle the ship. After a partial hearing of the case, the prisoners were remanded.

CORNWALL.—MINE ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF TEN LIVES.—About seven o'clock on Saturday evening intelligence arrived at Penzance of a shocking accident which had occurred at the above mine, and which produced great excitement. Botallack Mine is situated about one mile north of St. Just Church-town, and, from its proximity to the sea and its great celebrity, is one of the principal attractions to tourists visiting the Land's End district. It is one of the largest tin and copper mines in West Cornwall, employing between 200 and 300 men, who work in relays, or "cores," as the miners phrase them. About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon the men were leaving work as usual, ascending the new Boscawen diagonal shaft in a tram-wagon, which brings up about ten at a time. As one of the waggons, containing nine men and a boy, had nearly reached the surface, the chain broke, and they were hurled down the incline at an ever-increasing velocity to the bottom of the shaft, and every one killed on the spot. The level of the mine to which this shaft leads is mainly under the Atlantic Ocean, the perpendicular depth being 180 fathoms. Between May, 1858, and April, 1862, a diagonal shaft was dug, which is six feet high, eight feet wide, and 400 fathoms, or nearly half a mile, long, at an angle of thirty-five degrees from the horizontal line. In this shaft a regular railway is laid down, and tram-waggons ascend and descend the circuitous inclined plane by means of a chain attached to a powerful engine at the surface, which brings up the ores, and lets down and draws up the men. These waggons are duly supplied with powerful brakes, calculated to stop them within a short distance in case of accident. On Saturday afternoon the tram-wagon had ascended nearly to the top of the shaft, when the chain snapped, and the men, not having the presence of mind to apply the break, were hurried to instant destruction. The whole are described as nine men and a boy.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—REPRESENTATION OF EAST SOMERSET.—Sir William Miles, who represented parliament in 1818, and who has represented East Somerset since 1834, does not purpose to offer himself for re-election. In an address issued by Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, of Clevedon Court, announcing his intention to come forward, he says:—"My political opinions are known to you; they are liberal but not democratic. I am therefore prepared to give my conscientious support to the present Government, which rests on a wide basis, and is the safest and most efficient that can be formed."

PUGNACIOUS JOURNALISTS.

It was rumoured during the last few days in Paris that M. Francisque Sarcey, the theatrical critic of the *Opinion Nationale*, and M. de Villemessant, proprietor of the *Figaro*, were about to fight a duel in Belgium, in consequence of an article inserted in the *Figaro*. From an article in that journal on Tuesday morning, it appears that M. de Villemessant was the challenger, under the following circumstances:—The *Figaro* having for a length of time published articles ridiculing M. Sarcey, that gentleman retorted in the journal in which he writes, and on Saturday last M. de Villemessant rejoined in very sharp language. He afterwards sent a friend to M. Sarcey to demand satisfaction. That gentleman declared that on principle he was opposed to duelling, but that in this instance he had been so ill-treated that he should depart from his rule to bring the attacks to a close, and he even named his seconds. Afterwards, however, probably counselled by his friends, he changed his intention for the reason assigned in the following letter addressed to M. de Villemessant's seconds:—

April 15.

"I refuse to grant M. de Villemessant the satisfaction he demands, for the simple reason that I do not owe him any. The editor-in-chief of the *Figaro* has for three years past been constantly assailing me with insults, to which I have replied only by silence. He now thinks proper, in order to extricate himself from the position in which recent circumstances have placed him, to consider himself insulted by an article published a fortnight ago, and to which he replied in terms violent beyond all measure, especially as compared with the language I had used. If there is any person offended in this matter it is myself; but I am determined not to assume that character. I further declare that I have firmly resolved to repel all further aggression on the part of M. de Villemessant, either by all the means authorised by the right of legitimate defence, or by recourse to the tribunals, according to the nature of the attacks made on me."

"FRANCISQUE SARCEY."

THE ALEXANDRA.

THIS vessel, seized at Liverpool by Government on suspicion of fitting out for the Confederates, has been exchequered, and we understand that Messrs. Fawcett, Preston, and Co., her owners, and Messrs. Miller, her builders, will probably in a few days be summoned before the local magistrates on the charge of designing to infringe the Foreign Enlistment Act. Messrs. Fletcher and Hall, solicitors for the defendants, having applied to the Mayor of Liverpool for an inspection of the depositions, were informed by the town-clerk that he was instructed by Mr. Waddington, of the Home-office, that the law officers of the Crown advised that the application ought not to be complied with.

MARY COX, who was convicted, along with her husband, John Cox, at the last winter assizes, of the murder of Ann Halliday, at Broadmires, gave birth to a son. The prisoner, it will be remembered, was respited at the close of the trial, after a jury of matrons had pronounced her to be in a state of pregnancy, and some weeks after the execution of her husband this was followed by a reprieve, and an order from the Secretary of State commuting the punishment to penal servitude for life.—*Durham Chronicle*.

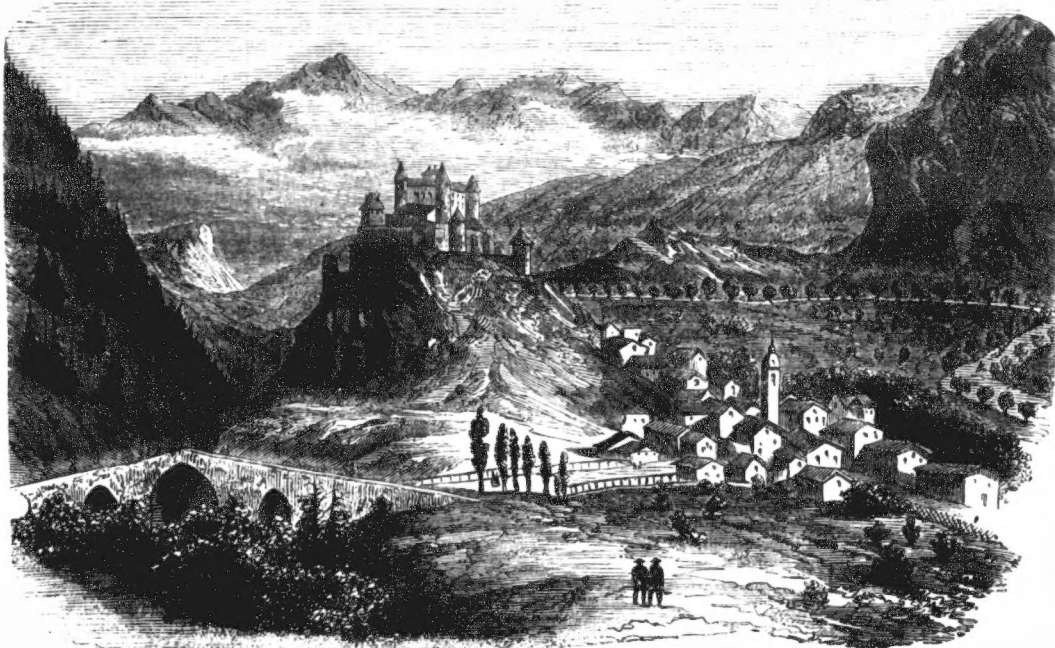


THE PROPOSED NEW ROAD FROM FRANCE TO PIEDMONT.—VIEW OF LUSERNE, CAPIERS, ETC.

THE PROPOSED NEW ROAD FROM FRANCE TO ITALY.

OF all the passages which, without being open to carriages, already connect France and Italy, there are none so easy of access or more frequented than those of Col la Croix and Col de l'Argenterie. Continental tourists know that instead of following the high road to Gap, the route of the diligence, the traveller, who from Marseilles and Digne would approach the Alps sooner, may reach them by an interesting line of route, either on horseback or on foot, and pass through scenes little known to English rambles. From Digne he may reach Barcelonnette by Colmar and Alos. It is in this neighbourhood where it is proposed to cut a tunnel through the Alps, so as to open a direct carriage communication between France and Piedmont. Here the chain of the mountains has a thickness of not more than 3,460 metres. At this point it is considered quite practicable to cut a tunnel, the advantages of which would be incalculable. The scheme has been carefully studied by French and Piedmontese engineers, who agree in considering it possible, and have accordingly recommended that the work shall be carried out.

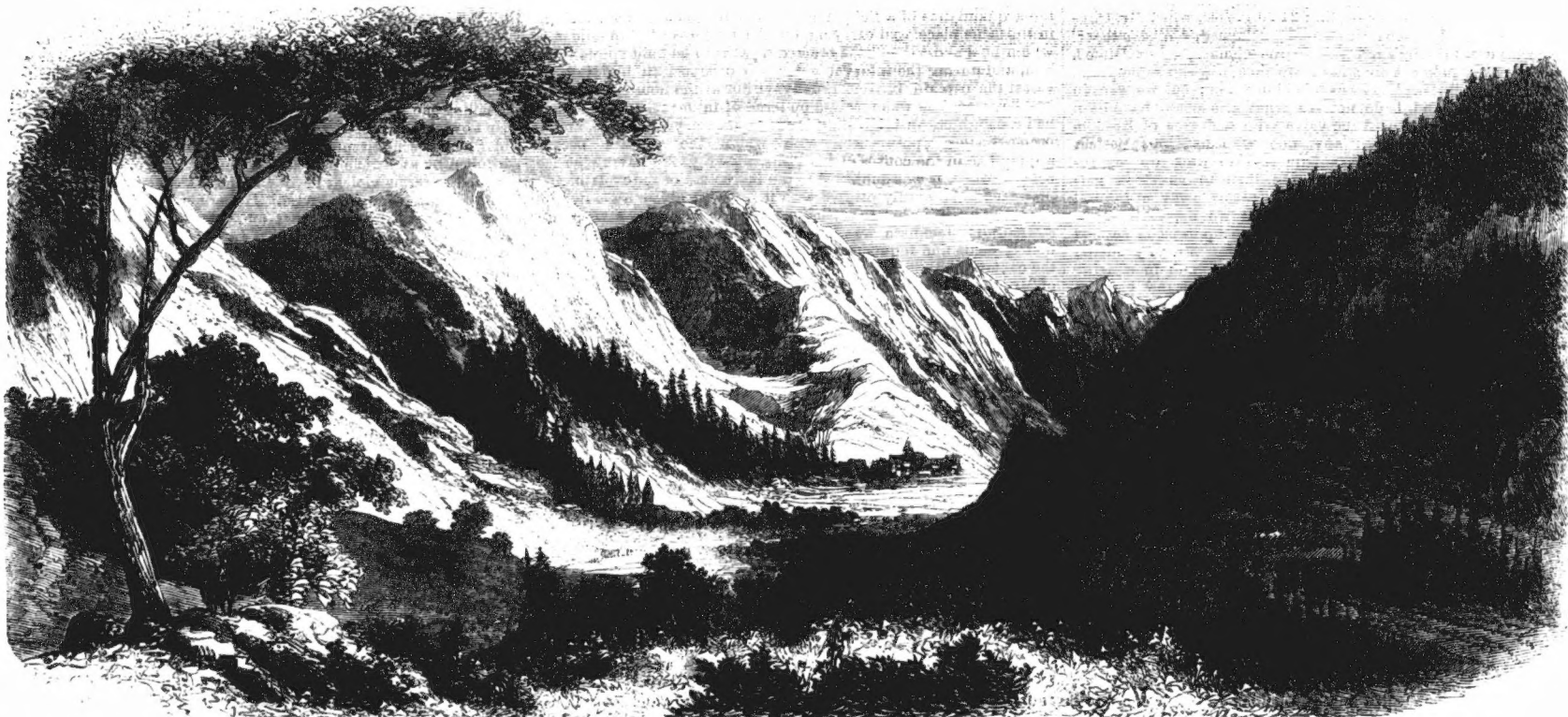
The Council of Briançon (a forti-



THE CHATEAU QUEYRAS AND THE PORTION OF THE NEW ROAD ALREADY OPENED.

fied town which guards the frontier of France by the pass of Mount Genevre and the valley of the Durance), and the representatives of the Upper Alps, have also expressed their wish that a subterranean communication should be opened from Pignerol to Gap; that the work should commence on the French side, between the villages of Mont and Chalp; and that on the Piedmont side operations should be commenced in the basin of Pelis. To these proposals, all the engineers appointed to inquire into the matter have expressed their unqualified approval.

Those travellers who may pass along this route will have presented to their view scenery of the most picturesque character, as may be imagined from the views here given. The Chateau Queyras, for example, is beautifully situated in a valley of the same name. It is garrisoned, and on all sides there are magnificent prospects. In our sketch, in which the chateau is the most prominent object, we have traced the portion of the new road already opened. The old one skirts the deep bed of the river for a short way, then descending to the torrent, which it crosses, it continues for a considerable space through a fine defile. In some places the mountains seem to close in above the



GULL VALLEY, INTO WHICH THE TUNNEL OPENS ON THE FRENCH SIDE.

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traveller; and it is often necessary to cross the Guill to find a path on one side which is forbidden on the other by projecting rocks or precipices of vast height; at length, the road emerges, winds up a steep and rugged path, crosses the torrent of Seillac, and descends upon Guillestre, a little bourg, lying on the left of the road to Mont Dauphin, which was one of the stations during the war for English prisoners. A little below, the road passes beneath the fort of Mount Dauphin, which guards this entrance to France, a garrison singularly placed on a rock that is nearly insulated at the mouth of the Guill, at its confluence with the Durance. This is the best starting point to explore the valley represented in the engraving below.

THE LATE SIR G. CORNEWALL LEWIS.

THE portrait here given is that of the late Secretary at War, Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, who expired of congestion of the lungs after a brief illness, at Hampton Court, Hertfordshire.

The lamented baronet was the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis—who, in 1846 was rewarded for his public services with a baronetcy—by Harriet, fourth daughter of Sir George Cornwall, bart. He was born in 1806, and having received his early education at Eton, proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1824. He became student of his college, and in 1828 graduated B.A., taking the highest honour in classics and a second class in mathematics. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1831, but never practised.

In 1835 he was appointed one of the commissioners of inquiry for the relief of the poor and into the state of the Church in Ireland; and in the following year was placed on the commission of inquiry into the affairs of Malta. He was a Poor-law commissioner from January, 1839, to July, 1847, when he was first elected member for the county of Hereford in the House of Commons. The late baronet sat for that county till 1852, and has since the death of his father in 1855 represented the Radnor district of boroughs. He was Secretary to the Board of Control from November, 1847, to May, 1848; Under Secretary for the Home Department from May, 1848, to July, 1850; Financial Secretary to the Treasury from July, 1850, to February, 1852; and Chancellor of the Exchequer from March, 1855, to February, 1858; and appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department in June, 1859. On the resignation of the late Lord Herbert of Lea (Sidney Herbert) Sir George was selected by Lord Palmerston to fill the office of Secretary of State for War.

Sir George Lewis will be remembered as an author as well as a statesman. Whether in or out of office he wrote. Among his historical and philosophical works may be mentioned his "Inquiry into the Credibility of Early History," "Essays on the Origin and Formation of the Romanic Languages," and "On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion." For about a year he was editor of the "Edinburgh Review," relinquishing that post to become Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Palmerston's first Administration. Of his political works may be mentioned, "An Essay on the Use and Abuse of Political Terms," "On Local Disturbances in Ireland and the Irish Church Question," "An Essay on the Government of Dependencies," and a comprehensive treatise on the "Method of Observation and Reasoning in Politics." His last work, "Dialogues on the Best Form of Government," was published only a few weeks ago.

DEATH OF MR. APSLEY PELLATT.—Mr. Apsley Pellatt died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Field, at Balham-hill, near Croydon. The deceased was for several years the member for the borough of Southwark in the House of Commons as the colleague of the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier. He was defeated by Mr. Locke, Q.C., the present member. During the period that Mr. Apsley Pellatt represented the borough he was a staunch supporter of the Liberal party. He was in his seventy-second year.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE illustration in page 456 represents the London residence of the reigning English Sovereign. Buckingham Palace is not remarkable for architectural beauty, or for internal convenience. It was built after the designs of Nash, George the Fourth's favourite architect, and a very indifferent one indeed. The rooms in the palace are small—so small, indeed, that royal receptions are compulsorily held at the ancient Palace of St. James's, which contains a splendid suite of apartments. Since the reigning Queen's accession a frontage has been added to the original design, but the accommodation is alleged to be still so circumscribed within the building that an hotel has been built, called the Palace Hotel, close by, in order that royal guests may be boarded and lodged therein, should occasion require.

DEATH FROM SWALLOWING A HALFPENNY.—Eighteen months ago, a fine intelligent boy, ten and a half years of age, whilst eating an apple, had the misfortune to swallow an old-fashioned halfpenny, with which he was playing. With great suffering at times, and conscious of his impending doom, the poor little fellow lingered until the 14th inst., manifesting to the last the greatest

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Lords, in answer to a question from the Earl of Ellenborough, respecting the loss of the Orpheus, the Duke of Somerset said the route taken by the commander was the proper one, according to chart fifty-three, but that chart had been revised in consequence of the shifting of the sand, and the information was communicated to all the naval officers on the station. On Saturday he saw one of the officers saved from the wreck, who told him that when the ship was crossing the bar the commander of the Orpheus held in his hand the very notice of the change which had taken place in the position of the bar. The Earl of Hardwicke called attention to the proceedings of a court of inquiry held upon Lord Elphinstone for running the Vigilant upon the Gunfleet Sand, and spoke in strong condemnation of the treatment which the noble lord had received at the hands of the Admiralty in the censure they had passed upon him. The Duke of Somerset defended the Admiralty, and stated that the running of the Vigilant in broad daylight on so well-known a shoal was a great blunder, and exhibited such gross negligence, that, after due inquiry, the board had felt it to be their imperative duty to censure Lord Elphinstone. They had sent to the noble lord a copy of the evidence upon which their decision was founded, and had offered him the option of a court-martial, which, however, he had declined.

In the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Brand, a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member for New Radnor, in the room of Sir G. C. Lewis, deceased. Lord C. Paget stated in answer to Mr. Longfield, that the iron plate-committee had reported to the Admiralty from time to time various results of experiments at Shoeburyness, but it was not deemed advisable at present to make them public. In answer to Mr. Peacocke, Mr. Layard said no communication had yet been made to Mr. Adams respecting the certificate he was alleged to have given to a British ship, but the matter was under consideration. Sir G. Grey, in moving the second reading of the Prison Ministers' Bill, stated the main facts upon which the measure was founded and the general nature of its provisions. It was the application to county and borough gaols of a principle which was already in operation in the army and navy. By returns then before the house, it appeared that a very large number of the prisoners in the county and borough gaols of England and Wales consisted of Irish Roman Catholics, and the object of the Bill was to give facilities for enabling these prisoners to receive the religious instruction of ministers of their own communion, with the approval of the visiting justices, and under certain conditions and restrictions. Mr. H. Langton moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. By the law as it stood, under the "special request" section, Roman Catholic prisoners might see their own clergy, and in no instance where that request had been made had it been refused. But his objections to the principle of the Bill rested upon far higher grounds; for, since the period of the Re-

formation, this was the first occasion on which parliament had been called upon to sanction the appointment of priests paid out of the public money. He appealed to the great Conservative party, as the supporters of the Protestant religion and the Established Church, to pause ere they stamped with their approval this principle. Colonel Bartolot seconded the amendment. Mr. Disraeli observed that if he thought the Bill had even a tendency to impair the authority of the Church of England, he should oppose it; but he looked at the privileges of the Church as representing popular rights, and that was the real source of her strength. Whether they considered the influence of the Bill on the status of the Church of England, or on the Protestant spirit and character of our institutions, it was but taking a very poor view of that spirit, and forming a mean estimate of that Church, if they supposed the Bill could possibly endanger the one or lessen or diminish the other. The Bill would perform an act of justice not only to Roman Catholics but to the community. Lord Palmerston remarked that the question at issue was not one between Pro-



SIR G. CORNEWALL LEWIS.

patience and fortitude under his pitiable affliction. He had, as might be supposed, wasted away to almost a skeleton, and yet the little fellow was hardly heard to complain. Drs. Paget, Crane, Bolton, and Mr. Lankester made a careful post mortem examination, and found that the halfpenny had passed from the stomach and was lodged in the duodenum, about two inches from the pyloric opening. In this position it was found thickly coated with the mineral antidotes which had been given to retard the poisonous effects of the copper, and, as suggested by Mr. Paget, would in all probability have passed harmlessly through the canal but for the existence at this spot of an immensely enlarged gland, which by its pressure interfered with the progress of the coin.—*Leicestershire Mercury.*

ADMIRALS Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B., and the Hon. Sir George Elliot, K.C.B., are reported (*Army and Navy Gazette*) to be in a state of health which causes some anxiety to their friends.

testament and Catholicity; it was a question between sound sense and most respectable and honourable prejudice. Mr. Newdegate vindicated his opposition to the Bill against the insinuation that he was actuated by an ignorant prejudice or by any other feeling than a sincere conviction. The house divided, and the second reading was carried by 152 to 122.

A ROMANCE IN FAST LIFE.

A CASE of "separation" *a mensa et thoro*, to which even the copious records of Sir C. Cresswell's court offer no parallel, has just been decided by the Civil Tribunal of the Seine (France), before which it has been pending for upwards of six months. The circumstances are sufficiently curious to justify a detailed narrative. It seems that the fashionable watering-place of Dieppe, well known to *demi-monde* celebrities and English residents of the class that is always "waiting for remittances," was honoured in the season of 1851 by the presence of two very charming women, Madame la Baronne de Monville, a lovely widow, and Mdlle. Marie Van Herkel, her no less lovely sister. They were surrounded by an assiduous court of admirers, and astonished the natives by the splendour of their attire and the easy *laissez-aller* of their manners; but no one believed in the ill-natured report of Mdlle. la Baronne being a widow notorious in the Quartier Breda, and still less in the modest, demure-looking sister being an *habituée* of the masked balls at the Opera, and of *petits soupers* at the Maison Dorée. In the course of the season there arrived at Dieppe a wealthy Roman banker, M. Gautier, who had been ordered thither by his medical men. He had an eye for beauty—was smitten by the charms of Mdlle. Van Herkel, and speedily procured an introduction. After a brief acquaintance he unbosomed himself to Mdlle. la Baronne, and avowed his passion for her fair sister. Mdlle. la Baronne, like an expert angler, played her fish with consummate skill before him. She began by objecting the noble birth of her sister, &c., &c., but ultimately she allowed her objections to be overcome, and M. Gautier was made happy. Mdlle. Marie Van Herkel became Madame Gautier, and her *sposo* took her back with him to Rome. Love is proverbially blind, otherwise it seems odd that a banker and man of business should not have been struck by some peculiar items in his wife's fortune as set down in the marriage contract—one of them in particular being an annuity which the lady received from a mysterious Duke de Z—. However, he either did not see or did not understand it, and took his wife home, considering himself the most fortunate of men. At Rome Mdlle. Gautier moved in the most fashionable circles, went to the Opera and the Corso, and delighted her husband by making his house the rendezvous of the flower of Roman society. We must not forget to mention, as a trait in her favour, that this "Roman matron" did not kick down the ladder by which she had gained her promotion to that rank. As soon as she was fairly installed, she invited "Madame la Baronne de Monville" to spend a season with her, and speedily found a successor for the problematic baron from whom her title was derived. Several years passed over without anything occurring to disturb the harmony between this curious couple—but at length M. Gautier became jealous. Doubts had been expressed in his hearing as to his wife's virtue that made him feel extremely uncomfortable. Madame Gautier was in the habit of "consulting" a young Bolognese lawyer, and the nature of the business was apparently so serious as to require her to be closeted with him for several hours daily. Whilst his wife was thus engaged M. Gautier broke open her writing desk, and found letters in it which left him no doubt that the noble heiress whom he supposed to have married had led a very brilliant career in Paris as a "pretty horsebreaker," and that since her marriage she had continued at Rome precisely the same existence as in the French capital. It appeared, moreover, from the letters that "Madame la Baronne de Monville" was a sham sister as well as a sham baroness, and, in short, that M. Gautier had plunged headlong into a very clumsy trap laid for him by two notorious courtesans. Such were the grounds on which M. Gautier appealed to the court, through M. Jules Favre, to be relieved from the burden of providing for his wife. The French law not allowing divorce, the lady would continue to bear his name—a sufficient punishment, his counsel urged, for the folly of which he had been guilty. On behalf of Mdlle. Gautier it was intimated by M. Jénard that the plaintiff was attempting to stultify the court by pretending he was ignorant of who and what his wife had been before his marriage with her. M. Gautier (he alleged) was perfectly well aware that Mdlle. Van Herkel had started in life under the protection of an English nobleman, and that subsequently she had received many tokens of affection from dukes, marquises, lawyers, members of the Jockey Club, and journalists without number. Making every allowance for the candour of the plaintiff, he pointed out that it was hardly to be supposed that he should not have suspected something wrong, especially when he saw in her marriage contract that one portion of her property consisted in a pension from a young and dashing French nobleman. However, her past life was not to the point. With respect to his client's married life, M. Jénard urged that it was wholly blameless; and though unable to disprove her visits to the young Italian lawyer, he maintained that nothing unprofessional had occurred between them. The court did not take that view of the case, and unhesitatingly gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs. Madame Gautier, probably with a view to throwing the expenses of the trial on her *sposo*, had brought a cross suit for separation, but it was summarily dismissed.

DEATH OF A CARDINAL.—One of the oldest members of the Sacred College died suddenly last night. Cardinal Barberini, created by Pope Leo XII., was one of the noblest princes of the Church. He had resigned his share in the family patrimony to his brother, Prince Barberini, on condition of being maintained for his life with a decorum due to his rank. But he reserved to himself his *piatto*, as cardinal, of 4,000 scudi a-year, his *prelatura* of 12,000 scudi, his deanery of St. John Lateran, of about 2,000 scudi, his prefecture of the Congregation of Briefs, worth about 3,000 scudi, and other sources of ecclesiastical income, amounting altogether to about 22,000 scudi a-year, all of which he is now said to have been in the habit of giving in alms to poor but deserving persons, his own expenses being defrayed, as mentioned above, by his brother. His private memoranda, and the fact of his having left no personal property whatever, lead to the conviction that for many years his income was entirely devoted to charitable purposes. —*Letter from Rome.*

ANOTHER MURDERED CHILD FOUND.—On Tuesday morning, an inquest was held by Dr. Lankester, at the Sussex Hotel, London-street, Paddington, on the body of a newly-born female child, which was found on Saturday evening last floating in the Grand Junction Canal. It appeared that the child was taken out of the water at the Harrow-road Bridge, and having been conveyed to the police-station, it was found to have been wrapped in a large piece of white linen, together with three stones, and a parcel formed. Mr. Beale, the surgeon, said the child had been born fourteen days, and was much decomposed. It was fully grown, and had lived twenty-four hours. The cause of death was exhaustion, from neglect. Verdict, "Willful murder against some person or persons unknown."

BOW BELLS.

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERATURE.

No. 25, for Wednesday, April 23, 1863.

CONTAINS:—

THE QUEEN'S MURKRETHS: A Tale of the Days of Charles the Second. Illustrated.
Picturesque Sketches.—Bold Hall, South Lancashire—Aston Hall, Birmingham—Illustrated.
Adventures, National Customs, and Curious Facts—Winning a Wife: A Tale of the Cedar Falls. By James Franklin Pitts. A Fatal Shot.
The Fine Arts.—Caernarvon, North Wales.
Essay.—Poetry.
Our Portrait Gallery.—The Princess Mary of Cambridge.
Dazzling Argument.
London: J. Dicks, 313, Strand, and all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	H. W.		L. B.	
			A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
25	a	St Mark. Princess Alice born, 1843	6 21	6 44		
26	S	3rd Sunday after Easter	7 9	7 39		
27	M	Bruce, traveller, died, 1794	8 14	8 52		
28	T	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789	9 30	10 5		
29	W	Sun rises 4h. 39m. Sets 7h. 16m.	10 38	11 12		
30	T	Battle of Fontenoy, 1745	11 40	12 0		
1	F	St Phillip and St. James	0 6	0 28		

MOON'S CHANGES.—26th, First quarter, 4h. 8m. a.m.
Sunday Lessons.

MORNING.
Deut. 4; Acts 23.

EVENING.
Deut. 5; 1 John 2.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 313, Strand, London, where they will be noticed in our next.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*. All communications for the Editor must contain name and address. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

G. R. BIRCH.—THIS ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS is registered for transmission abroad.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Bachelor of music is a title of distinction, given at the universities to a musician who has obtained his first degree in music, one of the qualifications for which honour is, to compose an exercise for voices and instruments in six parts.

MARY ANNE.—Queen Caroline was interred in the family vault, Brunswick, August 25, 1831.

QUEST.—The "Celebrated Symp" was in 1616, when deputies were sent from all the Reformed Churches in Europe to Dort in Holland, to adjust the difference between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius.

X.—Affinity signifies relationship by marriage only; consanguinity, relationship by blood.

CASTLES.—In 1759, Mr. Barker exhibited, at Edinburgh, a panoramic view of that city, being the first picture of the kind.

W. R.—The celebrated botanist Decandolle was born in Geneva, on the 4th of February, 1778, and died in his native city on the 9th of September, 1841. It is a curious fact that Decandolle's birth occurred within a few days after the death of the great Linnaeus.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

TWOPEACE off the income tax and divergence from the tea duty will render Mr. Gladstone's Budget welcome to every household in the land. The gist of Mr. Gladstone's new financial statement may be regarded as given in those two most important announcements. An estimated excess of income over expenditure to the extent of but a trifle short of 4,000,000l. has afforded the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it will now be seen, the opportunity of which he has availed himself, to show that the prospective surplus for the ensuing financial year would not, according to any reasonable calculation, be short of, at the least, 3,741,000l. Hence the possibility not merely of a choice between an appreciable diminution of the income tax and a perceptible reduction of the war duty upon tea, but—we hardly yet seem to have fully realised the full scope of the beneficence of this double boon—for a dropping of a fraction of those two heavy burdens simultaneously! More ameliorations, even then, are vouchsafed to the country by our great financier in addition to the two most important ones here specified at the very outset of our remarks. But, valuable and deeply interesting though several of these would infinitely have been under ordinary circumstances, they dwindle into comparative insignificance when coupled with the announcement made almost in one and the same breath, by Mr. Gladstone, that the income tax will be henceforth 7d. instead of 8d. in the pound sterling; and that the duty upon tea will henceforth be at the one uniform rate of one shilling! The estimated revenue for the financial year before us has been set down by Mr. Gladstone at 71,490,000l., whereas the estimated expenditure he puts at 1,553,000l. less than that of last year, or in round numbers at 67,749,000l., subtracting which total of expenditure from the immediately preceding total of revenue, we have, as the very welcome quotient, the prospective surplus before specified, the surplus namely of 3,741,000l. Nor is even this all! By placing all charities and charitable corporations henceforth within the operation of the income tax, as Mr. Gladstone distinctly proposes to place them, and by one or two other minor imposts, he furthermore enhances that excess of income over expenditure by an additional 133,000l. Deriving, as he calculates he shall, from the extension of the income tax to the charities and charitable corporations 75,000l. out of that supplementary 133,000l., the remaining 58,000l. he draws from his already announced modifications in regard to tobacco. From an equalisation of the duty on chicory, making it equivalent to that on coffee. From the imposition of the same license on clubs selling strong liquors that have now to be taken out by hotels and coffee-houses. From raising the duty paid by beer dealers, who having obtained a beer license through a spirit license, had afterwards dropped the spirit license and continued to sell

beer at the reduced license! From granting a guinea license to beer dealers for selling any smaller quantity than two dozen bottles of four and a half gallons! From subjecting carriers travelling under four miles an hour, and conveying passengers, to one half the duty now paid by stage carriages; and from abolishing henceforth the exemption from duty of excursion trains, commuting the present payment upon railway trains of five per cent. with exemptions into a payment of three and a half per cent. without exemptions! Not taking into account his parenthetical proposition, as one may call it, for abolishing the exemptions from duty in favour of charitable legacies in Ireland, with certain reservations, and for assimilating the law in Ireland in that respect to the law in this country. Mr. Gladstone estimates, as we have said, the dropping in of some 58,000l. additional into the exchequer from the working of these various sources of income. So that adding that to the 75,000l. drawn from the application of the income tax to charities and charitable corporations, as Chancellor of the Exchequer he finds himself agreeably empowered to deal with a surplus not of 3,741,000l., but with a surplus enhanced by an additional 133,000l. to a total of 3,874,000l.

We have once "drifted into war," and the result was not such as to encourage us to repeat the process. But, however dear the school experience, there are some people so very wise that they will not profit by it; and we much fear that the British nation is getting into that interesting predicament. For aught we can tell we may be at this moment engaged in two wars in the East; and if things should not yet have come to that pass all the accounts lately received from China and Japan show that we are launched into a current that is fast bearing us down into a state of hostility with both, and from which it will require a cool head and a steady arm to extricate ourselves. At all events, matters there have arrived at a crisis at which it would be criminal to be silent, and we therefore call upon the country to insist on knowing the exact state of our relations with both countries. The voice of warning raised now may save us much bloodshed and many millions of treasure at a future day. It is no news that our relations with our new allies of Japan have for some time past been in an unsatisfactory state. That singular kingdom appears to be undergoing an internal revolution, of which there is no denying we are in a great measure the cause. Foreigners have never been welcome among that singular race, and it now appears that the more they become acquainted with us the less they like us. So much the worse for them, very likely; it may be an impeachment of their taste as well as an injury to their interests; but this does not alter the fact that power has been taken out of the hands of the class that admitted us to trade with them, and that some very objectionable measures have been taken to make the place too hot to hold us. And now the last mail brings us the intelligence that Admiral Kuper, with a strong squadron of the fleet on the China station, has gone northward to protect the life and property of the British residents in the island. It is a very right and proper step; and we have nothing but praise to bestow on that gallant officer for the zeal and promptitude he has manifested on the occasion. But we confess to a little alarm on seeing the strength of the demonstration he is about to make. A single vessel is generally considered enough for such purposes, but here we have a powerful squadron employed on the duty, and that, too, under the special command of the admiral himself. Is he going to enforce the treaty? He has certainly taken a much stronger force with him than it required to make it. When Lord Elgin held those pleasant luncheon parties with the Japanese commissioners, of which his secretary, Mr. Oliphant, has given us such an amusing account, the commander-in-chief, Sir Michael Seymour, remained on the coast of China, and the whole embassy was conveyed in the cabins of the *Farinos*, under the no doubt able command of Captain Sherard Osborn. What is in hand now that so much greater display of force is required? It may be necessary, but the people of England ought to know. If we are going to fight for the enforcement of the treaty stipulations let us do it with our eyes open. Let us have the credit of sanctioning a war of which we must at any rate pay the expense. And when we get the information, and before we make up our minds, perhaps it will be well to ask, what gain we have derived by the treaty that we are to fight for?

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A BARMAID.

At the Surrey Sessions, Elizabeth Gladstone, 25, a respectable-looking young woman, was indicted for stealing 1s. the property of her master, Mr. John Sanders, the proprietor of the World Turned Upside Down tavern, Old Kent-road. The prosecutor deposed that about a month ago the prisoner entered his service as barmaid, she at the time representing herself as a single woman. Since then she had told him she was married, and had one child. From circumstances that afterwards occurred, on Monday night, March 23rd, he marked some silver, which he put into the till. The next morning, about six o'clock, he gave her the keys as usual, and came down stairs. Shortly afterwards he saw her giving spirits away to the potman and other servants. About nine o'clock he came into the bar, and the prisoner went upstairs. Some time after she came down again, when he accused her of robbing him. She told him to search her boxes, and a constable was called in, when they all proceeded to her bedroom, and in the pocket of one of her dresses one of the marked shillings was found.

In cross-examination by Mr. Lilley, witness said, when he accused her of the robbery, she denied taking anything, but afterwards, when the shilling was found, she asked him to forgive her, because she said her friends were respectable.

Police-constable 403 P, said he was called in by Mr. Sanders, and found 7s. 4d. in silver in the prisoner's dress pocket, among which was the marked shilling produced. The prisoner said that she had not worn that dress for several days, and that some one in the house must have put the marked shilling there. She begged the prosecutor to forgive her, and when he asked her what for, she said for giving the potman the gin.

Mr. Lilley addressed the jury at some length with his usual ingenuity, and called several witnesses who gave the prisoner an excellent character.

The learned Chairman briefly summed up the whole of the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Acquittal."

She was immediately discharged, and left the court with her friends.

BURGLARS AT BUSINESS.

At the Middlesex sessions, William Graham, 24, and George Muller, alias Cole, alias Bartram, alias Oaslow, were indicted for feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of John Bullen, and stealing therein two gold brooches and other articles, value 20*l.* and upwards, his property.

It appeared that on the night of the 3rd inst. Thomas Major, a police-constable, was on duty in Hoxton, and in consequence of something being said to him he went to 48, Alma-street, and watched the house for some time. In a few minutes he saw a light in the top room, and the shadow of a man walking about with it. Immediately afterwards the landlord of the house and his wife came home, and the policeman told them of what he had seen. Some men were sent round at the back of the house to keep watch there. Soon afterwards a noise was heard, as of some one coming down stairs, and immediately the front door was unbolted, Graham coming out first, and Muller close behind him. The policeman seized Graham and made a grasp at Muller, but he ran up the steps, and Graham struck him on the breast. A violent struggle then took place between them, ending in both Graham and the policeman falling down the steps together, but the policeman still retained his hold until a man came up and he placed him in his charge. The policeman then followed Muller up-stairs and found him in the front room. Upon being laid hold of he said, "I'm done!" and the two prisoners were then conveyed to the station-house. An examination of the house was then made, and two bags filled with wearing apparel and other articles were placed on the landing ready to be carried away. A regular burglar's jemmy or short cross-bar was found in the front top room, and on examination it was found that the front-door had been forced open, and that the point of the jemmy corresponded with the marks near the lock. The front room door up-stairs had been forced open in the same way. In the passage down stairs leading to the front door were found two gold brooches, a gold seal, a gold locket, two gold earrings, and several other articles, and outside the door where the struggle took place four bracelets were picked up. The prosecutor and his wife left home at eleven in the morning, when all the articles were safe, but on their return at eleven at night the whole of the premises had been completely ransacked and their contents collected ready to be carried away.

Both prisoners were convicted.

The Assistant Judge inquired if anything was known of them?

Police-constable 120 said that the prisoner had been previously convicted for breaking into a dwelling-house.

William Gordon, 228 A, said in April, 1860, he was present at the Westminster sessions, when the prisoner Muller was convicted in the name of William Bartram for an attempt to break into a house in St. Martin's-court, and for having housebreaking implements in his possession, and sentenced to hard labour for twelve calendar months. In June, 1862, he was charged at the Marlborough Police-court, with a similar offence, and discharged. In November, 1862, he was convicted at Marlborough-street for a similar offence, and sentenced to hard labour for three months. As regarded the other prisoner Wainwright, now called Graham, he and his brother were charged before Mr. Beadon at Marlborough-street for robbing the landlord of the Mischief public-house in Oxford-street of his watch, and sentenced to be imprisoned for three months. He had known Muller for years as a most notorious thief, and once in Leicester-square he threatened to take witness's life. In the Haymarket he was in league with a lot of thieving women who accosted gentlemen, and the prisoner followed them to see if they got anything.

Sergeant Chown, 5 B, said he had known the prisoner Muller for many years, and he was tried for burglary at a tap of an hotel in New Palace-yard, at the Old Bailey, in December, 1856, but was acquitted on account of two witnesses, who had given positive evidence at the police-court, varying their statements when the case was tried at the sessions. He was again tried at the Old Bailey, in 1858, for a burglary, and stealing 300 pairs of boots from a shop in George-street, Tottenham-court-road, and was then acquitted, although two of his companions, who were tried with him, were sentenced to six years' penal servitude. One of those persons was liberated with a ticket-of-leave, but was afterwards apprehended for highway robbery with violence, tried at the Central Criminal Court in October, 1862, and sentenced by Baron Bramwell to be kept in penal servitude for twenty years. About three weeks ago he had met the prisoner Muller in the neighbourhood of the Seven Dials, when he stopped the officer, and told him that he was then getting an honest living, but Sergeant Chown said he hoped that he was so, though he did not believe him, as he had seen him in the company of thieves.

The Assistant Judge sentenced the prisoner Muller to be kept in penal servitude for eight years. As regarded the other prisoner, Graham, there appeared to be a slight distinction between them, and therefore the sentence on him was that he be kept in penal servitude for six years.

The prisoner Muller said he wished to address a few words to his lordship. Although he did not complain of the sentence that was passed upon him, or desire it to be abated a single day, he must say that he had been compelled to thieve for a living, and as he had a wife to support, he could not allow her to starve.

The Assistant Judge said that he had been frequently convicted, and had always made a similar assertion.

Muller said that Sergeant Lambert, who knew that he was a thief, after he had been prosecuted for stealing a copper, had got a knowledge that he had obtained a situation as a cab-washer at a mews in Guildford street. He had been earning an honest living, and had been there for five months, when one morning, going to his breakfast, he saw Lambert standing in Guildford-street. When he returned from his breakfast, his employer told him that he could not think of keeping a convicted thief in his employ, and he was discharged. He afterwards became a waiter at the Shades, in Palace-yard, and from this place he was also discharged. He afterwards went to the Watling-street fire brigade station, and was there employed, but Lambert got him out of it, and poor Braidwood, had been living, would have proved it. After he had come out of prison, where he had been for twelve months, his wife came out of the hospital with a broken thigh.

The Assistant Judge: But it seems that you are one of those persons constantly associated with thieves.

Muller said that Sergeant Chown knew that Lambert had got him out of a situation.

Sergeant Chown was recalled, and he denied knowing that Lambert ever did such a thing, and said that when he met the prisoner Muller in Bloomsbury-street the words he used to him were these, "Well, Bill; what are you doing now for a living?" the prisoner Graham at that time being with him. Muller replied, "I am getting an honest living." Witness said, "I am very glad to hear it; I hope you will continue to do so," but did not believe him, as he had seen him several times in the company of thieves and burglars.

The Assistant Judge saw no reason to alter the sentence, and the prisoners were removed.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Royal Western Yacht Club of Ireland, at Queenstown, with a magnificent cup, to be run for at their regatta on the 18th of June next.

THE ATROCIOUS MURDER IN ST. GILES'S.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.—VERDICT.

THE adjourned investigation into the mysterious circumstances attending the death of Emma Jackson, the unfortunate girl who was brutally murdered at a house of ill-fame, No. 4, George-street, Bloomsbury, supposed by a man unknown, in whose company she had been seen, was concluded at Turnham's Oporto Stores, Broad-street, before Dr. Edward Lankester, the coroner for the Western Division of the county of Middlesex, and a highly respectable jury.

Mr. Henry Weekes was called. He stated that on Sunday afternoon last he made a post mortem examination of the body in the presence of Dr. J. Weekes, Dr. Smith, and Dr. Tanner. The appearances were healthy. The arms and hands were smothered with blood, and there were slight stains of blood on both thighs. On the left buttock there was a mark of the grasp of a finger. In the neck there were four punctured wounds or stabs—two in front and two behind. The first wound above the centre of the upper bone of the sternum was one inch and a quarter in length, and extended upwards to the left of the trachea, dividing the trachea transversely for nearly three-fourths of an inch in circumference. The second wound was on the right side of the neck, and was three-quarters of an inch in length. There was no wound of the carotid artery. The third wound was a clean transverse cut of seven-eighths of an inch long in the left side of the middle of the neck; it extended downwards, forwards, and to the left, laying bare the transverse process of the cervical vertebrae. It extended very deeply, cutting right into the spinal canal. The fourth wound was situated at the lower part of the right side of the back of the neck.

The Coroner: What was the cause of death?

Witness: I believe that death was due in this case partly to suffocation, and partly to loss of blood, which had been effused in considerable quantities, both from the wound in the internal jugular and veins in front of the trachea. The wound in the trachea would suffice to prevent the person from screaming, and the obliquity of the wound through the skin would prevent the ready escape of blood from the trachea, and this would materially assist in suffocating. As to the wound in the spinal column and effusion on the cord, it is doubtful if that would cause speedy death.

By the Coroner: I should think that when I saw the body death had taken place from nine to twelve hours. The window was open, and that would cause a cool current of air to pass through the room. That would alter my opinion. I should say that seven or nine hours only had elapsed. From the appearance of the body I should say that sexual intercourse had not taken place in the room. I think the wounds were inflicted with a large pocket-knife or an instrument with only one edge, and not a dirk or a dagger. The point of the instrument did not penetrate the other side of the windpipe. In the first wound I should think the instrument penetrated about an inch and a quarter.

The Coroner said he was asking these questions to obtain some light as to the weapon which had been used.

Examination continued: I think the whole of the wounds were inflicted with the same instrument. A very strong knife would have produced the wounds at the back of the neck and entered the vertebrae. Although the instrument passed into the spine, it did not touch the nervous substance, and therefore it was not a fatal wound. There was a sufficient amount of blood in the trachea or windpipe to lead me to believe that death arose partly from suffocation. There was no blood at all in the left side of the heart. I do not think it possible for all the wounds to have been inflicted while deceased was in the position she was found in. I should say she was wounded while lying on the bed, and that the first wound she received was the wound in the windpipe.

Clara Mullinde: I reside at No. 4, George-street, St. Giles's, and act as a servant there. About a quarter before five o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, the 9th, I was told by Martha Curley, the other servant, to go up to the first floor back, as there was a man and woman there who had been there since seven o'clock in the morning. She did so, and found the door fastened by a hasp on the outside, but not inside. On calling and receiving no answer, I undid the hasp and went into the room, and then I saw the woman lying on the bed dead and covered with blood. The window was open, and the washhand basin near it had water and blood in it, as if some one had washed their hands in it. The moment I saw the deceased I ran down stairs and gave the alarm.

By the Coroner: Two girls slept in the front room, who went to bed about four o'clock that morning.

Julia Creed said: I am an unfortunate girl, and lodge at 4, George-street, St. Giles's, and slept in the front room on the first floor on the night of Wednesday, the 8th instant. I slept soundly till about four o'clock on Thursday morning, when a young woman named Turner, who slept with me, came in to come to bed. I never heard anything in the next room during the whole time I was sleeping there.

Mary Ann Turner said she slept with the last witness, and went to bed in the front room, at 4, George-street, about four o'clock on the Thursday morning, and got up shortly after ten o'clock. Between eight and nine she fancied she heard a noise, as of the shuffling of feet, but not loud enough to alarm her. She heard no scream or any other noise. Did not know deceased, but knew her dress as having seen a woman in it on Monday week coming to the house with a man about ten o'clock in the morning. He was a stout, middle-height man, and had on a black hat and brown coat. She had heard nothing of the murder when she left the house.

Elijah Griffiths said he was a night workman at Messrs. Huggins's brewery, and on the morning of Thursday, between six and seven o'clock, he was returning home, and saw deceased, whom he knew by sight, standing with a man who was having his boots cleaned in Compton-street. The man was about five feet seven inches in height, with light complexion and light hair, and a tuft under the chin. He had small, weak-looking eyes, and a black coat on, but he could not say if he had on a black cap or a hat. Heard him say to the boy, "Don't brush too hard; you will hurt my leg." He said so, as I thought, in good English, although from his looks I took him for a foreigner.

Daniel Roffey, a shoeblack, residing at 19, Lincoln's-court, Drury-lane, said he was with his stand in Compton-street, Soho, on the morning of the murder, and recollected cleaning a man's boots while a woman stood by his side. When he had cleaned the man's boots they went across the road, and the woman had her boots cleaned by another shoeblack. It was between seven and eight o'clock. The man was dressed in black, and was of middling height, and had light hair, weak eyes, and a little beard under his chin. He wore a black wide-awake hat. He spoke plain English.

Charles Hansley, 20, Peter-street, St. James's, had known deceased about two years, and saw her last alive about ten minutes past six on Thursday week. She was with a man whom he had never seen before, at the corner of King-street, Soho. The man was dressed in a black coat and round billycock hat. He was of light complexion, with a beard. Did not hear the man speak.

Emily Dickenson, barmaid at the Angel Inn, High-street, Bloomsbury: Deceased and a man came to the Angel on the Thursday morning about twenty minutes past six. The man called for half a quart of gin. He was sober, but deceased was not. She had never seen that man before. He was dressed in dark clothes, and a round set of wideawake. He was a peculiar-looking, and, she

thought, rather a dark man. Thought she should know him again.

David Hopkinson George, the son of the proprietor of the house, deposed to the character of the lodgers, composed of nine persons, two old men and seven women.

Mr. Thomas Garforth, inspector of police, E division, described the appearance of the body when he first saw it. He had since found a halfpenny in her clothes, with a small spot of blood upon it, and another under the body. The body had the appearance of having been smeared with bloody hands. There were three finger-marks of blood on the wall near the head of the bed, and several spots of blood on the wall, as if blood had spurted from a wound. Found some water in the hand-basin, bloody, as if some one had washed his hands. The window was open, but, having examined the sill, found the dust on it undisturbed, and the depth of the yard nearly twenty feet. Examined the hasp on the outside of the bedroom door, and it was not carefully closed—by shutting the door it might drop out. That was how he considered the murderer had escaped. The police were pursuing their inquiries, but had no direct clue at present.

The Coroner said he thought there could be no doubt that the deceased had been the victim of a most cruel murder, but it was for the jury to say whether they thought good would result from a further adjournment.

The jury consulted, and returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

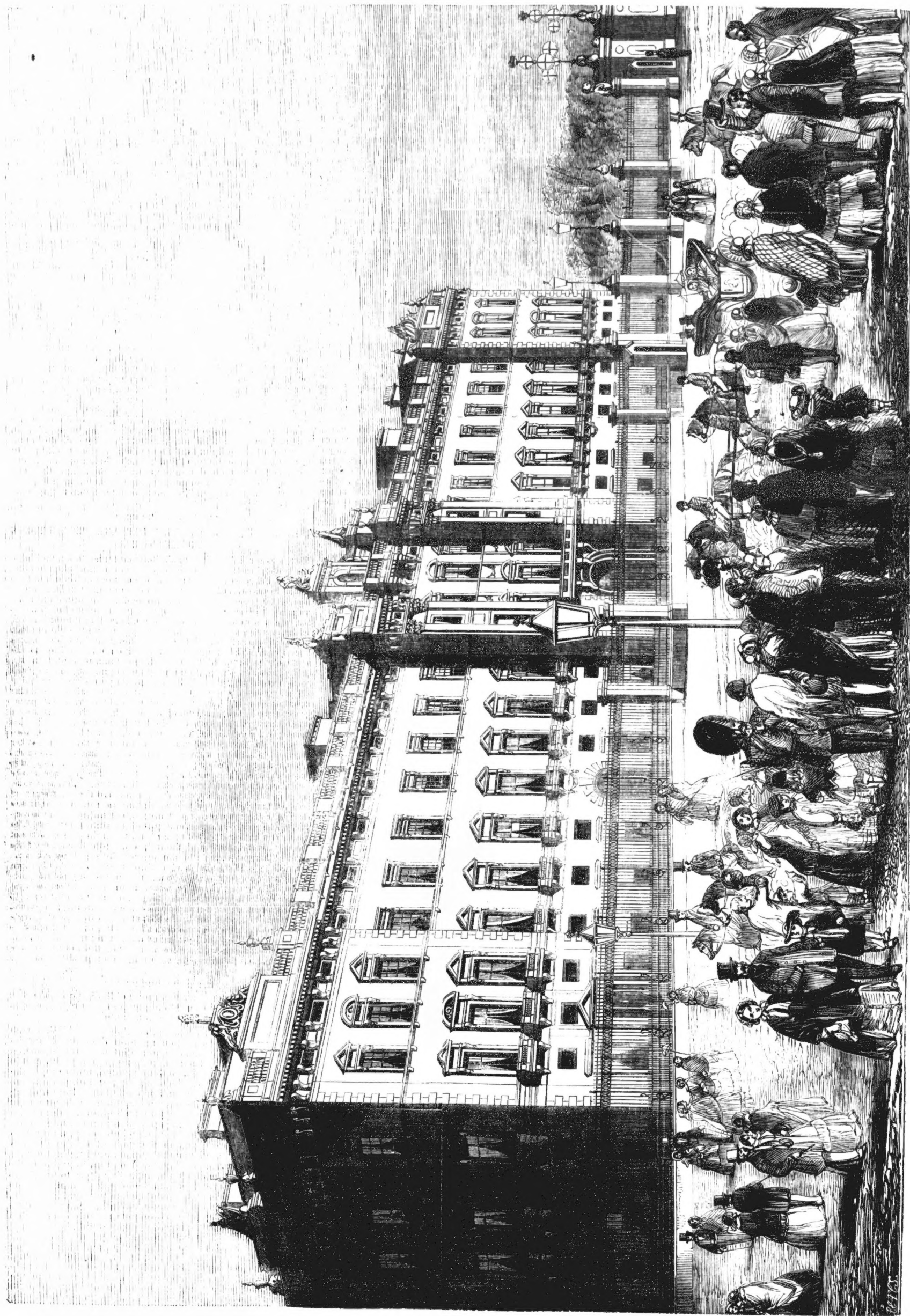
The police apprehended two more persons on the charge of being concerned in this murder. One is a German, in the employ of a baker. He was met by Police-constable Saville, 503 A, of the Southwark reserve, about eleven o'clock on Monday morning, while walking in Southwark-street, and his appearance answered so closely the printed description of the alleged murderer that he took the man into custody, and from the station at Stone's-end he was sent to Scotland-yard for identification. The man, however, sufficiently explained his whereabouts on the day in question, and he was at once released. Later in the day, about one o'clock, Sergeant Wise, 12 M, acting inspector at Stone's-end station, received information that a man, in every respect answering to the description of the villain that is wanted, was at a coffee-shop in the Borough-road. Wise immediately despatched a police-constable, who took the person in question to the station-house. He had not any shirt on when the officer went to him. He gave his name, and stated that he was a commercial traveller, a native of Falkirk, Scotland, but had been for sometime out of employ. He could not, however, satisfactorily explain where he had been on the Thursday in question, and he was transferred to Scotland-yard, whence he was forwarded to the E division station at Clarke's-buildings. On being confronted with the women and other parties who will have to prove the identity of the supposed murderer he was declared not to be the person.

NARROW ESCAPE ON THE PASSAGE FROM DUBLIN TO HOLYHEAD.

THE steamer Telegraph, Captain Warren, from Dublin to Holyhead, was placed in a very critical position, which, but for the calmness of the weather and the courage of the captain, might have ended in an awful disaster. The steamer sailed from Dublin with about 250 passengers and a cargo of 400 live stock, including valuable racehorses, and a large quantity of merchandise. Late in the night a dense fog covered the Channel, in consequence of which, as the ship was known to be approaching the Welsh coast, her speed was reduced. This was most fortunate, for a few minutes after two a.m. she struck heavily forward on a rocky islet to the south of the Stack Lighthouse. The captain, who was on the bridge, was thrown to the deck by the concussion, and received some severe injuries. Still he kept his post without flinching till all was over, and the ship brought to the harbour about four hours afterwards. The fore part of the hull was torn like paste-board, and the compartment of the ship in which the holes were was instantly filled with water—in fact, it was the bulkheads that saved her, for had she filled with water, she would have gone down in about six fathoms water, as there was quite that depth at her stern, while her bows were on the rock. Not knowing the extent of the damage, and consequently ignorant of what might happen to the vessel at any moment, the captain directed the passengers to be landed on the bare rock on which they had struck. This was done by means of ladders from the ship's side; and though a work of some difficulty, and requiring much time in a dark night, it was done with the utmost order and success, contrasting with the confusion and terror that sometimes prevail in such situations. The passengers having been left on the rock under the care of some of the crew, it was found that the ship could now be backed off the rock. This was done; and she reached Holyhead by six a.m., when Captain Warren for the first time retired to attend to his own injuries. The passengers were meanwhile in a very pitiable condition. They were placed on a rock, separated from the land by a narrow channel, beyond which the perpendicular cliffs seemed to afford no opening for escape. Some of the neighbouring cottagers, finding their situation, brought a boat to their relief. In this single boat, into which they had to descend by a ladder, all were in time ferried over. They had yet many difficult rocks to escape, and above three miles to walk before reaching the town, at which the majority of them arrived in about seven hours after the ship struck.

A PARLIAMENTARY return to the order of Mr. Roebuck states, that since 1850 there have been 415 applications for a royal licence to change names, of which 398 have been granted.

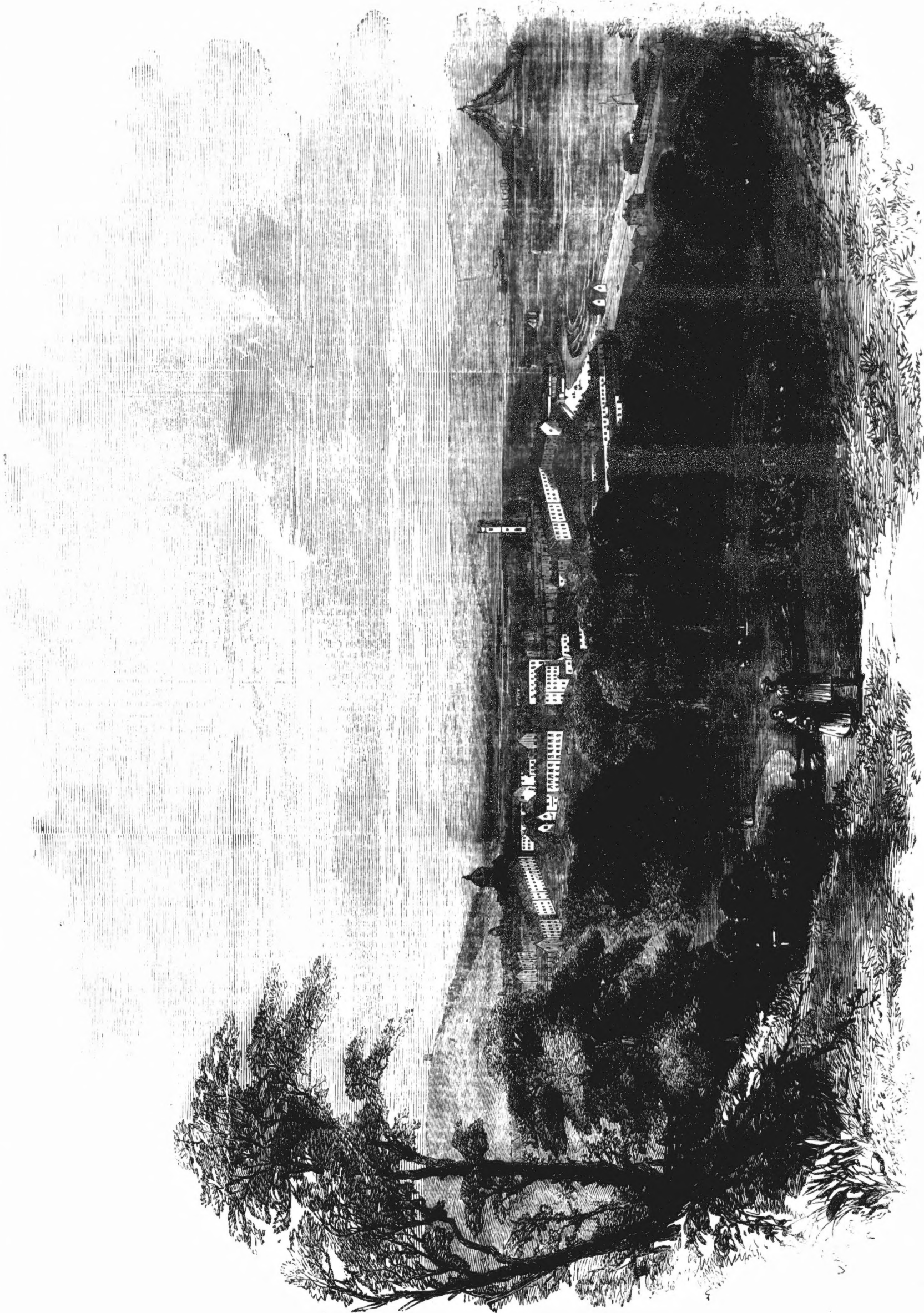
AN ELOPEMENT AND ITS RESULTS.—The gossips of Malton were fully occupied on Wednesday, owing to the denouement of a somewhat disgraceful elopement. It seems that about ten days ago a Mr. D— had induced a remarkable pretty young girl, a Miss S—, in the household of a noble marchioness, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to elope with him. The loving pair had proceeded to Whitby, on the Yorkshire coast, whence they had, after remaining a few days, proceeded to Malton, arriving there on Sunday night last. The porter at the railway station had shown them to the Globe Hotel, where they took apartments as man and wife. From here, it appears, the lady had written to her brother, asking for a remittance, and threatening, in the event of a refusal, to take poison; and a bottle, said to contain poison, was found at the hotel. Instead of a remittance, the father of the truant young lady telegraphed to the police at Malton, instructing them to watch the post-office at Malton for Miss Eliza S—, who would call there to ask for a post-office order, and detain her in custody. Meanwhile, the brother of the young lady also arrived in Malton, and set about watching the post-office. He left to go to the railway to watch a train off, and during his absence, the fugitives called at the post-office, but only to fall into the hands of one of the North Riding constabulary. The lady was taken to the police-station, but her partner at once took flight. He was, however, met by her brother, who took him in charge. It is stated that the worst feature in the case is the fact of the gay deceiver being a married man, a circumstance said not to have been known by his pretty dupe. In the aftermath of the day the father of the young lady arrived from Ashby, to find his daughter in the hands of the police. The two have returned to Ashby.—*Manchester Examiner*.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE. (See page 453.)



BUCKINGHAM PALACE. (See page 453.)



PENZANCE, CORNWALL. (See page 461.)

Theatricals, Music, etc.

HER MAJESTY'S.—Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" was produced on Tuesday. Lucia, Mdle. Titiens; Edgardo, Signor Giuglini. The house was crowded. On Thursday, Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" was given, Titiens playing Lucia, which character was performed by her twenty-four consecutive nights at the San Carlo, Naples. Giuglini was the Gennaro. The operas have on each occasion been succeeded by the new ballet, "La Farfalla," which consists of four tableaux, a species of fairy scene with a profusion of flowers and shrubs, a brilliantly adorned ball-room, and two other scenes of a quieter character. A mimic plot is not exactly wanting, but it is no easy matter to describe it. Suffice it to state that an old beau, or *ci-devant jeune homme*, is fascinated, bewildered, and playfully tormented by a sprite, or fairy, or sylph, or something like one or the other—who appears to him under various costumes, disappears whenever she thinks proper, returns to the charge in the most capricious manner, invites and eludes in rapid succession, and finally, after apparently exhausting the entire series of feminine charms and whims—if such exhaustion be at all possible—disposes of her hand, heart, and, in true Terpsichorean style, pretty waist, in favour of an equally agile dancer, who, for one reason or the other, is made to ascend from the regions below, although clad, not like a Mephistopheles, but a Don Giovanni, minus the mysterious cloak. It will be at once seen that this tormenting, volatile, and graceful, but (to the antiquated beau) ungracious being, was represented by no other than Mdle. Amelia Ferrares—her name and the new ballet having, since the publication of Mr. Mapleson's programme, excited no little interest. Her reception, on making her appearance from a flowery and illuminated bower, was very cordial, and her evolutions in the first tableau were duly applauded. It will not be necessary to mention in detail the various *pas* with which she delighted the spectators, and, in fact, such a description would smack too much of routine. Suffice it to state that throughout she displayed complete knowledge of the pleasing art in which she is eminent; carefully, and yet with all apparent ease and abandon, attending to the minutest parts, and what may be called ornaments; and that, in the more legitimate portions of her performance, she gave proof of an intuitive perception of the innately graceful and beautiful. The other mute personages of "La Farfalla" were Signor Pieroni and MM. Paul, Frari, and P. Diani, all of whom contributed greatly to its success. The music throughout is lively and characteristic, the *mise en scene* excellent, and the scenery very good, whilst the costumes are more or less elegant.

DRURY LANE.—Mr. Falconer's season closes to-night with a benefit for the lessee. We fear Mr. Falconer has not met in his larger home with the same success that attended him at the Lyceum.

HAYMARKET.—The comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep" was chosen on Monday, for the re-appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Wigan to a London audience. The character of John Mildmay is one of the best of Mr. Wigan's assumptions. It is a character conceived with admirable judgment, and executed with inimitable skill. Mrs. Wigan's Mrs. Sternhold is a portraiture worthy of accompanying her husband's delineation. Miss L. Angel played the part of the weak and charming young wife very nicely. The other characters, viz., Hawkeley, Mr. Potter, and Danbik, were most efficiently sustained by Messrs. W. Farren, Chippendale, and Braid. The new panorama introduced in "Mr. Buckstone at Home" is of itself an attraction enough to fill this house for weeks to come.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Mrs. Charles Young and Mr. H. Vezin have this week appeared in "The Hunchback," "As You Like It," and "The Wife." Madame Celeste makes her appearance on Monday.

SURREY.—Mr. Creswick has returned here for a series of twelve representations. He has this week appeared in "The Lady of Lyons," "Virginia," and "Ambition."

CITY OF LONDON.—The new sensation drama, "Voices Across the Waters," has drawn crowded houses throughout the week.

STANDARD.—Mr. Rosenthal's admirable getting up of popular operas at this theatre has resulted in one of the most legitimate successes achieved at this most popular house. This week "Maritana," "Fra Diavolo," and "The Rose of Castile" have been put upon the stage with a completeness that would do no discredit to houses of greater pretensions, whilst the leading characters have been sustained in a manner that could not be surpassed. The talent of Mr. Rosenthal is eminently conspicuous in the baritone parts. Mr. Parkinson is one of the best tenors that the English lyric stage possesses, and will ultimately attain a high position.

BRITANNIA.—The astounding illusions introduced by Professor Pepper into the new drama, "The Widow and Orphans," have created an excitement here altogether unprecedented. We advise our readers to go and see for themselves.

The late Mr. James Rogers, the well-known comedian, was buried at Brompton Cemetery on Tuesday; and Miss Kate Saxon on the preceding day.

ROBBERY AT LORD HASTINGS.—At the Middlesex Sessions, John Partridge, aged 24, was indicted for stealing two coats and other articles, value 9l, the property of Jacob Delafield Ashley, Lord Hastings, from his dwelling house. Rebecca Munday said she was in the service of Jacob Delafield Ashley, Lord Hastings, of No. 24, Kensington Palace-gardens, and on Wednesday, the 1st of April, she was at the drawing-room window, and saw the prisoner going out of the gateway carrying a bundle (produced) containing a shawl, two coats, and two railway rugs. She observed that a side door, opening from the hall to the garden, was open, which she had seen shut about ten minutes before. Any one could open the street door from the outside. She called her fellow-servant, who gave an alarm. The things produced are the property of Lord Hastings, and she saw them lying on a chair in the front hall a quarter of an hour before. James Dangerfield said he was gate-keeper at Kensington Palace-gardens on the 1st of April. He saw the prisoner going along Palace-gardens, when, in consequence of information he received from one of Lord Hastings's servants, he went after him and overtook him. The prisoner then threw the things down and ran away. Henry Hayward said he lived at 20, Holland-street, Kensington, and on the 1st of April he saw the prisoner running, followed by several other persons. Witness and another person stopped him, when he said, "I am running after the other man!" He put his hand into his pocket, and said, "Take stick, and let me go!" James Hitchcock police-sergeant 25 T, said he received the prisoner in charge, who said, "All right!" when he told him the charge. The jury found the prisoner "Guilty." It was proved that the prisoner was an old thief, and had been several times previously convicted. The Assistant Judge sentenced him to be kept in penal servitude for three years.

The *Hedfordshire Mercury* has an account of a disgraceful elopement by a manufacturer at Luton with the daughter of a farmer, his niece. It seems that they sailed in the *Persia* for New York. The man, who has a wife and three children, is about thirty-five years of age, and the girl in her nineteenth year.

The Court.

The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess, Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince Leiningen, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel, Windsor.

The Archbishop of York preached the sermon.

On Saturday the Prince and Princess of Wales returned from Sandringham Hall, Norfolk, to Windsor Castle. They left the Wolferton Station, by special train, at a quarter past eleven in the forenoon. At Wisbech the Prince had consented to receive an address from the mayor and corporation, and accordingly at a distance of 200 yards from the station, at a bend in the line, a triumphal arch and a temporary platform and galleries had been erected. There the mayor, in his scarlet dress, the mayoress, attended by twenty-four young ladies, the corporation, the clergy of the town, and the Cambridgeshire Volunteers, drawn up as a guard of honour, awaited the arrival of the royal party. The town was gaily decorated, and business suspended for several hours. At twelve o'clock the train arrived at the platform and drew up. The mayor advanced to the royal carriage and handed to the Prince the address of the corporation. The mayoress then offered to the Princess a bouquet in an enamelled holder, and the mayor presented the Prince with a copy of Walker and Cradock's "History of Wisbech." The gifts were received, after which the train left amid many hearty cheers from the assemblage. The train again stopped at Cambridge, but there no demonstration took place. It reached Windsor at 3.45.

Both the Prince and Princess of Wales have been indisposed at Sandringham. What with the scrubbing, cleaning, renovating, and decorating in the hurry to get the Hall ready for the occupation of the royal bride and bridegroom, it is supposed that a little damp remained about some of the apartments, and both the Prince and Princess took cold. At one time the attack under which the Princess suffered seemed inclined to be obstinate, and Dr. Jenner was sent for from London, but fortunately it soon yielded to the usual remedies, and both their royal highnesses, being quite recovered, have enjoyed the charming neighbourhood of their estate with unabated and unalloyed pleasure.—*Court Journal*.

It is currently reported in court circles that the Prince and Princess of Wales will, ere long, remove from Marlborough House to Kensington Palace; and there can be no doubt that, with a judicious outlay of money, which might be carried on annually, Kensington could be made one of the finest royal domains in the United Kingdom. It is quiet, in a good air, and, though it is a palace, no tragical history is connected with it; all of which considerations give it a sort of homely fireside character, which seems to represent the domestic side of royalty itself, and thus render an interesting service to what is not always so well recommended by cost and splendour.—*Court Journal*.

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

THE TWO THOUSAND.—6 to 4 agst Count F. de Lagrange's Hospodar (1); 7 to 2 agst Lord Strathmore's Saccharometer (off, 4 to 1); 10 to 1 agst Captain Lane's Blue Mantle (off); 11 to 1 agst Mr. Naylor's Maccaroni (t and off); 100 to 8 agst Lord Glasgow's Rapid Rhone (off); 100 to 7 agst Mr. H. Wigram's Melrose (off).

THE DERBY.—5 to 1 agst Lord St. Vincent's Lord Cliden (off); 7 to 1 agst Count F. de Lagrange's Hospodar (off); 10 to 1 agst Lord Strathmore's Saccharometer (off); 14 to 1 agst Mr. Watt's National Guard (1); 18 to 1 agst Mr. Parke's c. by Tadmore—Glencely (t and off); 28 to 1 agst Mr. Naylor's Carnival (off); 33 to 1 agst Mr. Savile's The Ranger (1); 33 to 1 agst Mr. H. Wigram's Melrose (1); 40 to 1 agst Lord Glasgow's Rapid Rhone (t and off); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Early Parli (1); 2,000 to 30 agst Count Henckel's Giles the First (1); 3,000 to 40 agst Mr. H. Smith's Avondale (1); 1,000 to 10 agst Mr. Stewart's Cairncastle (1); 1,000 to 10 agst Mr. H. Goater's Poland (1); 1,000 to 8 agst Mr. Merry's Escape (1); 2,000 to 15 agst Mr. Pearson's Light Bob (1).

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

CHAMBERS AND GREEN.

"ARTICLES of agreement entered into this 17th day of April, 1863 between Robert Chambers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Richard A. W. Green, of Sydney, New South Wales. The said Robert Chambers agrees to row the said Richard A. W. Green a right-away race for the Championship of the World and four hundred pounds, being two hundred pounds a-side, the race to be rowed in wagger boats, over the usual course, from the Aqueduct, Putney, to a boat moored off the Ship at Mortlake. It is agreed that each man is to be ready at the starting-post at two p.m. on the afternoon of the 16th of June next, either man being absent to forfeit all claim to stakes. It is understood that this race is to be rowed according to the rules for boat racing for champion races on the Thames. It is agreed that the first deposit, of 50l. a-side, is to be made by each of us on the 21st instant, with the editor of the *Sporting Life*, through Mr. Salter, of the Feathers, Wandsworth; the second deposit, of 50l. a-side, to be made with Mr. Pankhurst, Bull's Head, Barnes, on the 7th of May; the third deposit, of 50l. a-side, to be made with Mr. Wilcox, White Hart, Barnes, on the 21st of May; and the fourth and final deposit to be made with Mr. H. Kelley, the Bells, Putney, on the 11th of June; each deposit to be made between the hours of eight p.m. and ten p.m. at the above named houses. The editor of the *Sporting Life* to be final stakeholder. It is agreed that either party failing to make the before-mentioned deposits to forfeit the whole of the stakes down at the time of stakes falling due, and the cutters attending the men to keep astern of the sternmost man. It is further agreed that the referee shall be chosen on the 15th day of June preceding the race, at twelve o'clock at noon at a meeting to be held at Mr. Laidler's, New Inn, Old Bailey London.

Signed)

"ROBERT CHAMBERS.

"R. A. W. GREEN.

"Dated at Mr. H. Kelley's, the Bells, Putney, 17th of April, 1863.

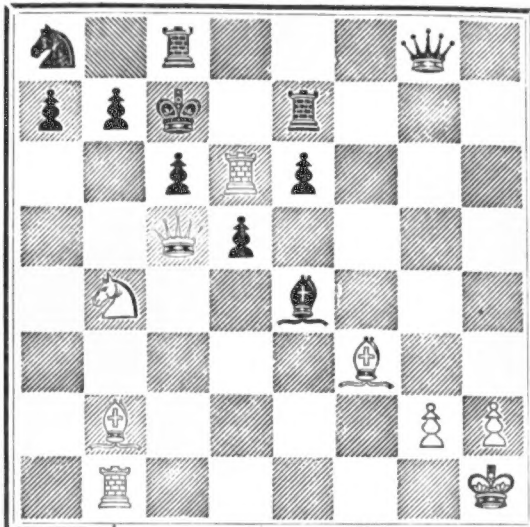
"CHARLES WESTHALL, } Witnesses."
"JAMES WILKINSON, }

NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT A WILCOX AND GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.—Simple, compact, efficient, durable and noiseless. Warranted to fulfil all the requirements of a perfect family machine. Prospectus free on application at No. 1, Ludgate-hill [Advt.]

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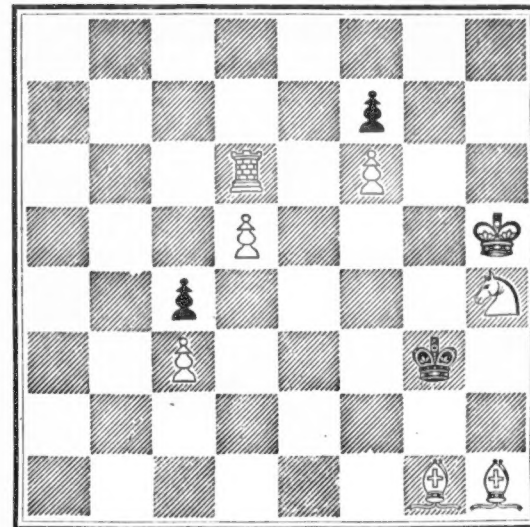
Chess.

PROBLEM No. 105.—By HERR CAPRAZ.
Black.



White to move, and mate in six moves.

PROBLEM No. 106.—By LEON MOONEN.
(For the Juveniles.)
Black.



White to move, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 95.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. R to R 7 | 1. K takes R |
| 2. R to K R 3 | 2. K to Kt 2 |
| 3. Q to K 7 (ch) | 3. Kt takes Q |
| 4. R mates | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 96.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. B to R 3 | 1. P to R 4 |
| 2. B to Q 7 | 2. P to R 5 |
| 3. B to R 3 | 3. P or Kt moves |
| 4. Kt mates | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 97.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. R to B 6 | 1. Kt to K B square |
| 2. Kt to Q 7 (ch) | 2. Kt takes Kt |
| 3. R mates | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 98.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. Kt to K 6 | 1. Black's moves |
| 2. Kt to K Kt 5 | are forced |
| 3. P to K 4 | |
| 4. Kt mates | |

AN IMPROMPTU.

TO MY NIECES, WITH A SET OF CHESSMEN.

The box now presented to you, my dear nieces,—Start not!—contains men, though in thirty-two pieces; But may each of you meet with one perfect and whole, For a partner through life, with a heart and a soul. May you each in life's game ever successfully move, And all conquests achieved, prove the conquests of love. May you ever be able—on Banks—to give check, And may Bishops and Knights bow down to your beck. May Castles surrender, whenever you attack 'em, And stanch prove your men, with your good Queen to back 'em. May your fortunes permit you to dwell in the squares, And enjoy life's delights, without testing its cares. May you each find a mate, life's journey to sweeten, And if mated off—may you never be beaten!

COATS OF ARMS AND THE FRES.—On Monday morning was issued the return moved for by Mr. Roebuck of the number of applications for coats of arms, or for power to change existing arms, since 1850. The figures are prefaced by a report from the office of the College of Arms, stating the nature of their duties. They say that the fees are in fact charges for professional services in the collection of evidence, correspondence, and various incidental matters. They seek to prove that their duty is of an onerous character. It appears that the officers of the college are household servants of the Crown, and in that capacity they receive salaries, and also certain fees on the creation of dignitaries, and upon the installation of Knights of the Garter. One of their duties, as described by them, is to see that no memorial soliciting the royal license for a change of name, or changes of name and arms, be presented to the Earl Marshal "by any individual not occupying a fit station in life for such distinction."

Tax and Police.

POLICE COURTS. MANSION HOUSE.

EMIGRATION OF THE UNEMPLOYED.—On Monday, the Lord Mayor took occasion to call attention to the subject of emigration, with special reference to the condition and prospects of the unemployed operative population in Lancashire and Cheshire. As chairman of the Mansion House Committee, his lordship has repeatedly, in effect, stated that in his opinion it would be found impracticable for any considerable time longer to maintain so large a body of people by public charity, and that even, if practicable, it would be demoralizing; that every day's experience and observation the more confirmed him in that view, having regard to the remote and uncertain prospect of a revival of the cotton trade, and coincident with that, the declension in the public subscriptions, considerable as these still were; and that recourse must be had to some other means of meeting the emergency. This, in substance, is the conviction he has more than once pressed on the consideration of the committee, and which Mr. Cubitt, his predecessor, has of late shared, as have other members of it. Some of them, who at first hesitated as to the wisdom of dispersing the operative cotton-spinners by emigration, have recently confessed that they saw no other mode of dealing with the present deplorable state of things in the interest of the people themselves. The Lord Mayor, in a more public manner from the bench, expressed his belief that the time had come when some other expedient than the continued dependence on the public bounty ought to be tried, with a view to the permanent support of the destitute people, and that the most feasible and effectual remedy lay in plans of emigration, well considered and carefully carried out by practical men conversant with the labour requirements of each dependency, and able to form a just opinion as to the aptitude of the Lancashire cotton-spinners for colonial life in its different phases. The committee, he said, over which he had the honour to preside had set apart from the funds at their disposal a sum of £5,000 to aid and encourage emigration from the cotton-spinning districts, and his motive in calling attention to the matter was to state that, should the public be of opinion that it was desirable to assist such a movement, he should be happy to receive contributions to a separate fund for the special object of assisting the unemployed mill hands to emigrate.

A NICE EMBROIDRESS.—Mary Watson, a respectably-dressed young woman, calling herself an embroidress, residing in Crown-street, Soho-square, was charged with stealing a gold watch, worth £14. Alfred Jones Wall, hosiery, at 32, Aldgate High-street, deposed that about half-past nine o'clock on Sunday evening he was passing through Fenchurch-street, and met the prisoner, who asked him to treat her. He agreed, and they walked together into Billiter-street. There, as they stood talking, he found the prisoner tampering with his watch. He told her to desist, which she did, but shortly afterwards he put his hand to his waistcoat pocket and missed the watch. He charged her with robbing him, which she denied. He called "Police!" upon which she asked him not to make a noise, and she would give it to him. At that moment a man rushed up the street, and, passing close to her, ran off through Billiter-square. She then said he might take her to the police-station and search her. The stolen watch was not recovered. The bow of it had been broken, and the loose end of the guard chain put back into his pocket. Police-constable Fleetwood, on duty in Fenchurch-street, hearing the cry of "Police!" ran into Billiter-square, and found the complainant holding the prisoner. He gave her into custody for stealing his watch. Witness took her to the police-station. On being searched there a latch key only was found upon her. The prisoner did not deny the robbery, but begged that she might be dealt with summarily, a request in which the complainant joined, on the ground of the inconvenience to which he would be put in having to attend the sessions. The Lord Mayor told him that, having been indiscreet enough to speak to a woman in the street to whom he was a stranger, he must put up with the inconvenience, and that it was for the public interest that he should prosecute. He committed the prisoner to Newgate for trial.

GUILDHALL.

A FOOLISH OLD WOMAN.—William Langford Jenkins, a smart, military-looking young fellow, who keeps a tavern called the Spread Eagle, in Whitecross-street, was summoned before Mr. Alderman Humphrey for an assault upon his wife. Mrs. Caroline Jenkins, an elderly lady, complained that her husband had shamefully ill-treated and neglected her, and that when she went to ask him for a maintenance he assaulted her and cut her lip. Alderman Humphrey: How old is your husband? Complainant: He is about forty years of age. Defendant: No, sir; I am only thirty-four. Alderman Humphrey: And I suppose you are over sixty? Complainant (reluctantly): Nearly, sir. Alderman Humphrey: How came you at your age to marry such a young fellow? Complainant: Well, sir, I should not have had him, but his mother pressed the match, as I had £600. I gave him £300, and £300 was settled on me, and I am receiving the interest. Alderman Humphrey: How long have you been married? Complainant: Twelve months last January, sir. I had only known him three months when I married him. (Laughter.) I married in great haste, and am now repenting at leisure. Alderman Humphrey: Of course. What could you expect? You wanted a husband, I suppose? Complainant: So does every woman. (Great laughter.) His mother had three husbands. (Renewed laughter.) Alderman Humphrey (to defendant): Have you ever been married before, Mr. Jenkins? Defendant: I was; but I was legally divorced three years ago. Alderman Humphrey: What age was your first wife when you married her? Defendant: Sixteen, sir. Alderman Humphrey: And your second? Defendant: (Laughter.) What did you marry the old lady for? Defendant: The fact is, sir, I could not help it. (Hoars of laughter.) I had just returned from India, and had health, and they kept me in a state of semi-inebriation the whole time until I was married. Complainant: It is not true, sir. He was only a soldier, and I took compassion on him, and paid £20 to buy him out of the army. Alderman Humphrey (to defendant): Your wife has been very foolish, and you are a very bad man, for you first marry a girl of sixteen, and then get divorced from her, and now, after marrying a woman old enough to be your mother and getting her money, you want to get rid of her. Complainant: Is there not some gratitude required of him, sir, for all I have done for him? (Laughter.) Alderman Humphrey: Certainly, my good woman, but I cannot supply him with it. (Great laughter.) I should recommend him to make you a proper allowance; but in the meantime I shall order him to enter into his own recognisance in £20 to keep the peace towards you for six months. This appeared to satisfy the old lady, and she withdrew to an adjoining room, exclaiming, "I love him; I do indeed; I love him still," to the great amusement of a crowded court.

BOW STREET.

CHARGE OF CHILD MURDER.—Sarah Wigley, a cook, lately in the service of Mr. Graygoose, an upholsterer in Great Queen-street, was brought up in custody of Mr. Inspector Brennan, of the F division, upon a charge of infanticide. Catherine Fox, another servant in Mr. Graygoose's family, stated that on the 31st of March she found the prisoner in the kitchen seated in a chair, and apparently insensible. There were marks of blood on the floor. The witness mentioned the matter to her mistress, and afterwards Mr. Graygoose saw the prisoner. Mr. William Charles Graygoose deposed that the prisoner and the last witness were in his service. On the 31st of March, from what was said to him by members of his family, he went into the kitchen and found the prisoner there, apparently very ill. He called in a surgeon, who recommended that she should be removed to the workhouse. Jane Ward, charwoman, said that on the following day, the 1st of April, by order of Mr. Graygoose, she searched the house, commencing with the coal cellars. She found nothing until it occurred to her to look into the cistern of the water-closets, where she discovered the body of a child. She left it there till Mr. Blake came. James George Blake, beadle of St. Giles's, and coroner's constable, stated that he found the body in the place pointed out by the last witness. It was wrapped up in an old towel. A piece of what appeared to be tape, but on examination was found to be a strip of cotton stuff twisted into a string, was tied round the throat. Mr. William Bennett, M.R.S., the medical officer of St. Giles's, stated that on the prisoner being brought to the workhouse he satisfied himself that she had been delivered of a full-grown child. He then advised Mr. Graygoose to have a search made for the body of the child, and next day it was brought to him. The child had been born alive, and at the full period. The cause of death was strangulation, produced by the string tied round the neck. Catherine Fox, being recalled, said she had never noticed that the prisoner was in the family way. Inspector Brennan said the coroner's jury had found a verdict of "Wilful murder," and the prisoner had been committed for trial on the coroner's warrant. Mr. Abrams said the prisoner would reserve her defence, and she was committed for trial.

AN IMPUDENT PICKPOCKET.—George Skilfins, a young man, rather smartly dressed, was charged with attempting to pick pockets. Mrs. Peck deposed: I live with my husband in Southampton-street Strand. We let apartments. On Saturday evening, the prisoner and another man called, and asked to look at some apartments. They said they wanted a sitting-room and two bedrooms. I showed them what we had to let, and they agreed to take the front drawing-room and two bedrooms up-stairs for 10s. a week each. They then proceeded to speak of other accommodation

and the terms, and while we were settling about the breakfasts, the prisoner put his hand into my pocket. Mr. Corrie: Did you feel it there? Witness: Yes, sir; and saw him do it. Then I collared him. (A laugh.) He asked what I did that for? I said because he put his hand in my pocket. He said, "You are mistaken." I said, "Oh, no I am not." So I kept him, and sent for a policeman, who took him in custody. The other got away. It appeared that at the station-house the prisoner said he lived in Webber-street, Lambeth, but did not know the number. The prisoner: really don't know the number. I have only just come to lodge there. Mrs. Peck: He told me he lived at Kennington. Mr. Corrie: From the out of his hair I suspect he has been somewhere else lately. The prisoner: No, your worship. I was never in such a position as this before. I hope you will deal leniently with me. I will plead "Guilty." I never did such a thing before, and never will again. After the usual caution, the plea was taken and entered, and Mr. Corrie remanded the prisoner, observing that if there was nothing against the prisoner before, he (Mr. Corrie) would dispose of the case.

WESTMINSTER.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.—Edward Salisbury, a greengrocer man, was charged with creating an obstruction by selling things in the street. Police-constable William Frank, 237 B, said: On Saturday night, at half-past eight, I was on duty in Grosvenor-row, Piccadilly, when I saw the defendant there with a barrow loaded with greens walking up and down in the carriage way. A man with a horse and cart wanted to come out of George-street, and the defendant was blocking up the way, and refused to go until he had served his customer. He was serving a customer, and kept the man with the cart until he had finished. Mr. Selfe: Can you tell me whether there is any prescriptive right for people to stand and block up the thoroughfare in Stratton-ground, Westminster? Policeman: I don't know, your worship. Mr. Selfe: I should like to know, for I can't see how one with any show of decency can fine men with barrows for being in Grosvenor-row, whilst others are allowed with impunity in Stratton-ground. If the public convenience is to be at all considered, I cannot see a greater nuisance than that in Stratton-ground. Police: We have no orders to interfere with it. Mr. Selfe: It is not only the poor people with barrows or stalls who obstruct the street, but the shopkeepers themselves take the road facing their houses. I should like to have some light thrown upon the matter. I don't want a crusade against these poor people, but there ought to be a uniform rule. It seems unjust that these stands should be permitted in one part of the district and disallowed in another. Defendant, you must walk on when told. You are discharged.

CLERKENWELL.

THE FAIR MAID OF PERTH AND THE LOVER'S DILEMMA.—A respectably-attired, handsome-looking young man, with a profusion of red beard and moustache, whose hair was carefully parted in the centre, who had a very effeminate voice, and who stated that he held an appointment in the City, applied to the magistrate for advice under the following circumstances:—The applicant, who lived in the Lord Dandrey fashion, stated that he had been to Perth on business, and at the house where he was residing he met with a young woman who was the most beautiful of all he had ever seen; in fact, "she was the queen rose of a rose bed garden of girls," and he determined to marry her. He paid her his addresses, and she accepted, and they came to town together. They had not been long here before she became full of mischief and fun, and when he spoke to her about it she did not answer him with words, but with her lips and eyes, the former of which curled with disdainful smiles and the latter laughed with the most loving gloe. He was sorry to say that she had now left her home without any provocation or reason, and when he asked her to return she declined to do so, and said she did not wish to return to him any more. He did not wish to believe that she was cohabiting with "any other man," and he wished to know if she could not be compelled to return and live with him, as he had brought her all the way from Perth and paid all her expenses. The magistrate remarked that it was a case he could have nothing to do with, and advised the applicant, if he wanted his wife to return to him, to apply to Sir Cresswell Cresswell, at the Divorce Court, for the restitution of conjugal rights. The applicant stated that he could not do that, as he had no marriage certificate, and had never had one. He was her husband, he thought, without going to church, according to the Scotch law, and if he was not he was very sorry, as he had paid the money to bring her to town, besides other expenses.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

UNFOUNDED CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—George Mills, a respectable-looking young man, in the employ of Mr. Anderson, dyer, of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, was charged before Mr. Knox with attempting to steal the watch of John Joseph Parry, of 39, Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square. Prosecutor said that about half-past eight the previous evening, having been out with some friends, he was returning home along the Tottenham-court-road, when the prisoner was against him, and seized his watch chain. He immediately laid hold of the prisoner, and on a constable coming up he gave him into custody, when the prisoner said it was all a mistake. Fish, 351 A, said when the prosecutor gave prisoner in charge, he said the prisoner had his chain in his hand, but afterwards, at the station, said he had his watch in his hand. Mr. Knox asked if anything was known of the prisoner? The constable said the police knew nothing of him, but his master was in court. Mr. Anderson, dyer, of 2, Howland-street, said the prisoner had been in his employ nine months, and he believed him incapable of doing such an act as that with which he was charged. He had always found the prisoner strictly honest, and he had been working at his house till half-past eight last night. Mr. Knox said it was preposterous to think that the prisoner intended to commit a robbery. What did he find—a young man of good character ran against by a half-drunken man, who then fancied he is about to be robbed, and gives the prisoner into custody for attempting to rob him. Not only should he discharge the prisoner, but he thought that if he brought an action against the person who had given him into custody it would prevail. The accused then left the court with his employer.

MARYLEBONE.

DEATH IN A POLICE CELL.—Shortly after the magistrate. Mr. Yardley had taken his seat he was informed that a person brought up on a charge of being drunk and incapable had since died. Jones, 171 B, was about eight o'clock on Saturday night, proceeding across Primrose-hill, when his attention was called to a respectably-dressed man lying on the grass apparently asleep. The constable at once tried to wake him, but finding that he smelt very strongly of rum, and was quite unconscious, he procured a stretcher, and had him taken to the station-house. Neither his name nor address could be ascertained. Immediately on his arrival, Mr. Allen, the divisional surgeon, was called in, and remained with him till nearly six o'clock, at which time he expired, in spite of all the efforts which had been made for his recovery. The deceased died from apoplexy.

WORSHIP STREET.

AN UNPLEASANT MISTAKE.—Luke Scott, a powerful fellow, describing himself as a labourer at Woolwich, was charged with the following violent assault and wilful damage. William McCarthy, a young and thin person, compared with the frame of the defendant, said: About twelve o'clock last night, I was in a public-house in Whitechapel, when the landlord turned this man out, in consequence of his being intoxicated, and demanding to be served with liquor. The street door was closed upon him; ten minutes afterwards I left, but had scarcely crossed the threshold, when I was struck by some one. I fell heavily to the ground, and on rising found that my assailant was the defendant, who must have watched an opportunity for the attack, which was cowardly and inflicted without the slightest provocation, as I really had not taken the slightest part in his ejection from the house. I asked him why he so assaulted me, upon which question he suddenly stooped, seized my legs, and flung me on my back; while in this position he knocked me repeatedly about the arms and body. I cried for assistance, which fortunately brought to my side the landlord and a police-constable, or I feel certain that injuries would have been inflicted on me of a most serious character; as it is I feel very sore. Hoare, 173 B, deposed to hearing loud calls for the police at the time mentioned, and to finding Mr. McCarthy on the pavement; while defendant was standing over him much in liquor. Mr. Harris, the landlord, said he had been compelled to turn the defendant out an hour previous to the assault in question being committed, and that the fellow's conduct had been quite unbearable. The magistrate told defendant that this was a most dastardly and unjustifiable outrage upon an unoffending person, which not anything could excuse. Defendant said he thought that was wrong—there really was an excuse. He had mistaken Mr. McCarthy for one of the persons who turned him out of the public-house, and in so doing very much ill-used him; moreover, he was not intoxicated. Finally he was sent to prison for seven days with hard labour, being unable to pay a fine for the amount of damage done to complainant's dress. On hearing the sentence, he declared he was a most ill-used man.

A SWELLMOSS WOMAN.—A respectably-attired young woman, who gave the name of Ann Howard and described herself as a milliner, living in William-street, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, was charged with stealing from the person. Mrs. Hannah Kitson, resident in the Hackney-road, said: Last evening while leaving the Mile-end Chapel after the conclusion of the service, I felt a hand in my dress pocket, and looking down

perceived the prisoner's right hand close by it. Instantly afterwards I missed my purse containing £2 10s in gold and 10s in silver. I accused her of having stolen it, but she denied the charge and tried to rush forward. There was a considerable confusion in consequence of a lady having fainted, and a great number of persons were present. I gave prisoner into custody but the money and purse were not found. She repeatedly expressed a desire to be searched. Police-constable 494 K: I searched the prisoner on the steps of the chapel, but only found a halfpenny, a farthing, and a black veil. I have since ascertained that she gave a false address. A gentleman named Fellows said: For the space of twenty minutes previous to the termination of the service I saw the prisoner and two other women standing by the doors of the chapel inside, but apart from the congregation. Their manner attracted my notice and suspicion. I recognised the prisoner by her dress and general appearance, certainly not from her features, for they were quite imperceptible, in consequence of her wearing a thick veil—not the one now produced. I did not see her companions after. In all probability the purse was passed to them, if the prisoner really took it, but I cannot say what became of the veil. I am most positive she is the woman I have alluded to. Complainant: She had not any veil on when I took her. Prosecutrix was subjected to a sharp cross-examination, in the course of which she admitted that it was possible some other person might have picked her pocket. She only noticed the prisoner's hand as described when she accused the prisoner. A gentleman laid hold of both her and the prisoner. Bendall, the goaler, recognised the accused as having been a companion of a notorious gang of Birmingham thieves, but could not say she had been convicted. Finally, she pleaded "Guilty" to the robbery, and was sent for six months' hard labour.

THAMES.

SETTING FIRE TO ST. GEORGE'S WORKHOUSE.—Elizabeth Henley, a girl about 19 years of age, of sullen disposition, very short and fat, with a vulgar face, who looks much older than she really is, was brought before Mr. Partridge charged with wilfully and maliciously setting fire to the workhouse of St. George's-in-the-East, Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliff-highway. Mr. Gill, clerk to Mr. Stone, solicitor, and clerk to the board of guardians St. George's-in-the-East, conducted the case for the prosecution. He said the prisoner had been an inmate of the workhouse of St. George's since Nov. 7, 1862. In the course of the last few days her conduct had been very refractory, and the master of the workhouse, in the exercise of his discretion, ordered her to be removed from the ordinary workshop, where she was making a disturbance, to the vagrant ward in front of the building. In this ward a great deal of straw was deposited, and the straw was divided into cots. The prisoner was not only seen to set fire to the straw, but she admitted that she had done so. Mr. Gill then went on to state that the prisoner was not over-worked, that she was treated with the greatest kindness in the workhouse, and that she was actuated by a spirit of mischief in setting fire to the workhouse. Mr. John Hughes, master of the workhouse of St. George's-in-the-East, said the prisoner had been employed in picking oakum. About ten o'clock there was a good deal of noise and singing in the place where the prisoner was at work, and he ordered her into the vagrant ward, which was set apart from the other inmates. At seven o'clock in the evening he heard the cry of "Fire! fire!" and went into the vagrant ward. The straw was all in flames. The partitions and cots were burnt, and must be replaced. Mary Armstrong, an elderly woman, said she was at the gate of the workhouse, and saw the prisoner standing at the iron railing, close to the door of the fore court. The prisoner said, "I will do it," which she repeated twice, and then struck a lucifer match and set fire to the straw in the ward. She went round and gave information to the gatekeeper. The prisoner here said: She has told a great falsehood. I came out twice and asked for my tea. Witness: I did not hear her say anything about tea, and am certain she said, "I will do it." Other evidence was given, and the prisoner, who made no defence, was committed for trial.

SOUTHWARK.

A FASHIONABLE PICKPOCKET.—Samuel Beckley, a fashionably-dressed young fellow, was charged with attempting to pick the pockets of several females. George Holmes, a detective officer, especially employed by the South Eastern railway company, said that on the previous afternoon he was on duty on the North Kent Railway, when he saw the prisoner lurking about. Knowing him to be a companion of thieves he watched him, and saw him go up to several females in a suspicious manner. He then left, and proceeded to the Greenwich Station, and afterwards returned to the platform of the North Kent Railway, when he was detected in the act of robbing a lady. Walter Peck, a railway porter, said he saw the prisoner pass through the booking-office on to the platform just as a train was about to start for Gravesend and Chatham. As a lady was getting into a carriage the prisoner put his hand in her pocket, and just as he was withdrawing it he seized hold of him, and detained him until Holmes came up, when he gave her into custody. Holmes said that after the train had left he heard that several ladies had been robbed of their purses and contents. On searching the prisoner he found on him six shillings and twopenny loose in his pocket, and a gilt pen-nomme which had evidently been stolen from some lady. In answer to the charge the prisoner said that he was a stranger in London, having come from Northampton. He was about to go to Groyden by railway, when the officer took him into custody. Holmes informed his worship that the prisoner was well known, and no doubt the purse and the money found on him were stolen. Mr. Burcham sentenced the prisoner to three months' hard labour at the Wandsworth house of correction, as a suspected person frequenting a place of public resort.

LAMBETH.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.—The Hon. W. Annesley attended at this court in reference to a handsome waggone, horse, and harness, of the value of £70, which had been obtained from him by John Gerrard, one of the notorious gang of swindlers, who is at present in custody on remand on various charges of swindling. It appears that the applicant advertised the property for sale, and, Gerrard having replied to the advertisement, a correspondence followed which ended in the swindler obtaining possession of the property. Since the apprehension of Gerrard, Sergeant Sheppard has been actively engaged in tracing the property obtained by the gang, and on that morning was fortunate enough to discover the whole of Mr. Annesley's property in a stable in Camden-mews, Camden-town, belonging to Robert Josephs, who is now in custody on another charge of obtaining a valuable carriage from Admiral Bruce by fraud. Sheppard at once removed the property, and placed it for security in a greenyard in the vicinity of the court, and Mr. Annesley attended to ask for an order to have it delivered up to him to prevent further expense. Mr. Elliott, however, thought that it would be better to leave the property where it was until the next examination of the prisoners, and in this opinion Mr. Annesley acquiesced.

WOOLWICH.

PRIZE-FIGHTERS AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.—Henry Hindmarsh, Charles Wade, William Jordan, and James Sinclair, owners, and Thomas Bishop, master of the steam-vessel Bulldog, appeared to answer a summons, at the instance of the Board of Trade, charging the defendants with allowing the said vessel to convey passengers, in contravention of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, which provides that no steam-vessel shall ply for passengers without a certificate issued by the Board. Mr. Cumberland and Captain Robertson, of the Board of Trade, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Joseph Smith, solicitor, of Harbour-square, for the defendants. Mr. Cumberland, in opening the proceedings, observed that it had recently become a common practice for steam-tug vessels to convey passengers without having obtained the necessary certificate of a passenger vessel from the Board of Trade. This was especially the case when a prize fight took place at some point down the river, and the Board had therefore taken these proceedings to vindicate its own rights and the safety of the public. Inspector James Linville, of the E division of police, deposed that on the 17th of March last he received information that a fight was to take place near Erith between "Young Dutch Sam" and Drew, and that a steamer laden with sporting men had proceeded down the river. He procured a boat, and with a party of constables, went in pursuit. They landed in the marshes at Long Reach, and, finding that the fight had commenced, by direction of witness the ropes and stakes were seized. A rush then took place to the shore, and a large number of persons entered small boats and rowed to the Bulldog steamer which conveyed them up the river. In reply to questions, the witness stated that he knew some of the persons who went on board the steamer, and they did not belong to the vessel. Among these were Bob Travers, Plantagenet Green, Gallagher, Oliver, Puggy, and other pugilists. Police-constable Jackson proved that on the morning of the 17th of March he saw the Bulldog steam-tug vessel lying in the river off the North Woolwich Pier. A large number of persons who came down by the Eastern Counties Railway went on board. Mr. Thomas Gray, of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, proved that no application had been made to the Board by the owners of the Bulldog for a passenger certificate. Mr. Smith stated that he could not deny that the defendants had let the boat for hire, but they did not know for what it was intended. Mr. Traill said the Merchant Shipping Act empowered him to fine the owners of the vessel £100 and the master £20. The case had been fully proved, and he should inflict the mitigated penalties of £25 upon the owners and £5 upon the master. The fines and costs were immediately paid.



A CARAVAN LEAVING CAIRO.

A CARAVAN LEAVING CAIRO.

THE above illustration represents an annual departure of the caravan of pilgrims, from Cairo to Mecca, the burial place of the prophet Mahomet. The caravan defiles before the Pasha of Egypt, troops present arms, and alms are liberally bestowed upon the poor relatives the pilgrims leave behind. Altogether it is an interesting sight, and one, it is said, the Sultan regretted he did not witness during his recent visit to Egypt.

THE SULTAN'S PALACE.

THE illustration in page 461. represents the grand entrance of the late Sultan's palace at Constantinople. That imperial building has cost an enormous sum of money, and its expense has materially tended to augment the financial embarrassments of the Government. The chief entrance is characterized by its splendid proportions, elaborate decorations, and general architectural beauty.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

DURING the past week the police have been employed in investigating a case as singular as it is romantic. To be correct, we state the particulars of the case, as far as we know them to be correct, purposely withholding the names of all parties. It appears that some few years since a lieutenant in her Majesty's navy became enamoured of a fascinating actress, who, it is said, was the illegitimate daughter of a naval officer, and whose mother resides in this locality. The lieutenant, who was a member of a very good family, eventually married the young lady, and, as might be well imagined, displeased his family and friends. The father of the lieutenant died a little more than a year ago, leaving a large amount of property to be divided amongst his children. In the event of the lieutenant's death the wife would receive no benefit from the will, unless she had a child or children, who would then take their father's share. Strange to relate, the lieutenant died last October, leaving no issue. His wife was at this time residing with her late husband's friends, in the neighbourhood of London. Not long after she had become a widow Mrs. ——— complained of being ill, and one day informed her mother-in-law that she was *enchanté*. At that time the family believed her statement, and every arrangement was made for her accouchement. Mrs. ——— told her mother-in-law that she should visit her mother at Portsmouth, which she did, much against the wish of her husband's family, who tried to induce her to return to their residence, where it was previously arranged that she should remain until after her accouchement. Mrs. ——— made various excuses when solicited to return; and so great was the anxiety of her mother-in-law that she came to this town, visited her, and on one occasion she became convinced that Mrs. ——— story about being *enchanté* was not true. She still endeavoured to induce the widow

to return, but again an evasive answer was given. Last week the deceased officer's mother again visited Portsmouth, and took lodgings in this locality, determined, if possible, to learn the result of affairs, which were at a culminating point. At one o'clock on Friday, the 8th instant, Mrs. ———'s mother went to the deceased lieutenant's mother and informed her that Mrs. ——— had given birth to a daughter. "Who was the doctor?" was the first question, which elicited the reply, "There was no doctor present." The case thus became more suspicious, and the mother-in-law determined to sift the affair. A doctor was called in, and he found Mrs. ——— in bed, having with her a newly-born female infant. Mrs. ——— refused all medical assistance, and would not allow Dr. ——— to come near her, telling him, in answer to his questions, that she was quite well, and needed no medical aid. The mother-in-law became more convinced that the child was not Mrs. ———'s, and sent for another doctor, who received the same rebuff as the first. The late lieutenant's family determined to fully investigate the matter, and employed two detectives, who were down here for several days, but all their endeavours to find evidence that the child did not belong to Mrs. ——— failed. On Wednesday the family had the following bill published, and it was, no doubt, a mystery to most people who read it:—"30*l*. Reward.—Whereas it is believed that a female child born on the 9th inst., has been taken to a house in Churchpath, Landport, for the purpose of being falsely represented as the child of a person living there. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the discovery of the mother, or to proof of the child having been so left. Information to be given to Mr. R. Barber, Chief Superintendent, Portsmouth, 15th April, 1863." The result was that it was ascertained that Mrs. ———, to secure the property left to her husband, had induced a young woman in poor circumstances, who was near her accouchement, to reside near her, on the understanding that the newly-born babe was to be transferred directly it was born from the real to the fictitious mother. Both parties were confronted, and the young woman confessed the plot, stating that Mrs. ——— had promised to provide for the child, which, on its birth, was conveyed to Mrs. ———'s bedroom, where she was in bed, ready to receive it. It is understood that the young woman will receive the reward. Mrs. ——— is in receipt of a pension from Government, and the family of her late husband have expressed their readiness to receive her again. The story is undoubtedly true, and the incidents above related occurred not far from Commercial-road, Landport.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

The precentorship of Chichester Cathedral has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. George Croke Rowden, formerly fellow of New College, Oxford. The rev. gentleman was a munificent contributor to the funds for the restoration of the cathedral.

DEATHS BY FIRE.

IN the fourteen years, 1848-61, 39,927 persons—about eight a day—were burnt alive in England, or were scalded to death; 1,344 were infants under one year of age; 4,500 were children of one and under two years of age; 9,777 were between two and four years of age—and in these two years the child, not having learnt to dread the fire, incurs the greatest danger. The boys being, in nursery language, "most mischievous," are up to four years of age burnt in greater numbers than girls; but afterwards the clothes of boys are less combustible than the clothes of girls, and fewer of them are burnt to death. Between the ages of five and fifteen 6,225 girls, but only 3,750 boys, were burnt to death in the fourteen years. Subsequently men are exposed to fires and explosions in mines and works, and die by fire in much greater numbers than women up to about fifty years of age, after which the men grow more cautious, or are partially withdrawn from danger, and the combustible dresses of women again turn the scale against them. 2,122 old women (above 65) in their feebleness were burnt to death in the fourteen years. The Druidical sacrifices, the fires of Moloch, the Inquisition, the fires of Smithfield, the burnings of witches in the middle ages, and the immolation of widows in India, naturally excite horror in the present age. Still it is evident that the lives were offered up mistakenly with a view to the removal of evil, and that the sacrifices were sanctioned by the religion or superstition of the age and people. The deaths by burning in England are ascribed to accident, but they are none the less dreadful on that account, particularly when it is considered that the victims are often as unnecessarily exposed as moths to the flames in which they perish. The time has assuredly come to endeavour to put a stop to these human sacrifices. A special investigation might suggest means by which they might be effectually prevented; in the meantime the following points deserve immediate attention:—1. Open fires, lights, and kettles of hot water should be surrounded by good guards. 2. Children and young people and old women should be systematically taught the danger of fire. 3. The dresses of young children and old women should be made as much as possible of worsted or wool, which will protect them against cold as well as against fire. 4. Muslin dresses and cotton and linen clothes might be starched with the chemical materials which are found by experience to render them to a certain extent incombustible. 5. Private houses should all be provided on each floor of the sleeping apartments with the means of escape in the event of the lower apartments taking fire during the night; especial provision to be made for women and children. 6. Persons falling asleep near the fire or near lights in a state of intoxication, or in fits, are frequently burnt to death. 7. Dangerous trades require special arrangements.—Dr. Farr.—*Registrar-General's Report*.

THE PUBLIC VIEW OF THE ROYAL PRESENTS.

At the private view of the royal presents, now exhibiting at the Kensington Museum, there was a regular rush of fashionables. Several ludicrous scenes occurred, for many grave, reverend, and learned personages found themselves struggling with undignified energy, in a rather rough though well dressed crowd, and fashionable ladies had their ample crinolines pressed as flat as pancakes.

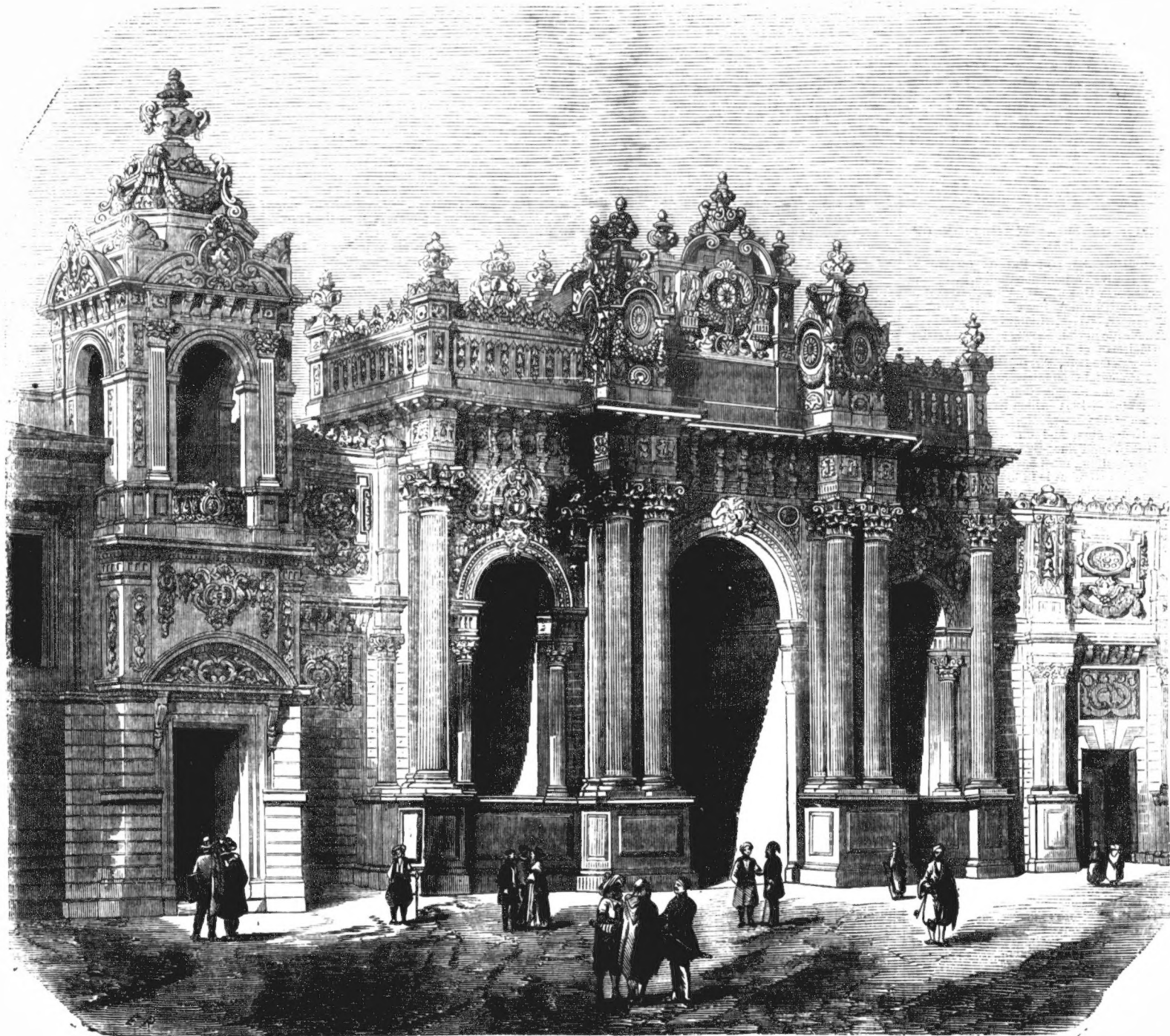
The gifts are divided into five classes—that is, jewellery and goldsmiths' work, silver plate, porcelain, textile fabrics, and miscellaneous; but, except in the matter of jewellery, no actual division is attempted; and the plate and china, shawls, laces, and works of art, are, as we have said, grouped together with beautiful effect as to form and colour. The jewellery makes a most magnificent display. There are whole suites of gems, with bracelets, rings, brooches, lockets, and even tiaras, for almost every day in the week. The most magnificent of these are, of course, those given by the Prince himself, the Queen, and by the King of Denmark. The latter is a gorgeous necklace of five rows of brilliants and pearls, terminating in the centre in an enamel facsimile of the famous Byzantine ornament—the much revered cross of Dagmar, beautifully executed. Copenhagen claims to be the Athens of the northern countries, and certainly this specimen of its taste and skill in fine jewellery would seem to show that it had strong grounds for its high assumption. Unquestionably, however, the most beautiful and the most tasteful specimen of jewellery is the *parure* presented by the Queen, in the name of the late Prince-Consort.

In the silver plate, the most conspicuous ornament is the noble silver-gilt toilet service presented by the royal household, to which we have already alluded. It is certainly the most beautiful, and is said to be the most costly, present of the kind ever made. Near it is a magnificent silver-gilt and jewelled vase, in the style of Holbein, the gift of the Duke of Buccleuch.

Among the porcelain gifts, there is a vase almost large enough to bathe in, given by the King and Queen of Prussia, from the royal factory at Meissen. The middle portion contains a portrait of the King, so like, indeed, that every one will be able to understand the cause of his difficulties with the Prussian Chambers, and his harsh dealing with the Poles. Near this are an ewer and plateau, in the style of the sixteenth century, an imitation of the exquisite Limoges enamels, such as only the royal Worcester works can produce. These are the gift of Lord Spencer. The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland gives a china service and a beautiful pair of beakers, made by Minton, which will bear favourable contrast with the Sevres clock and turquoise porcelain candelabra presented by the members of the household of the Prince. The textile fabrics include all presents of this kind that have been made, from the Indian shawls and pieces of satin and velvet for dresses, given by the Queen and the Prince, to the exquisite fairy-looking webs of lace from Belgium, Norwich, and Ireland. The city of Norwich sends quite a small outfit in this department—Norwich crape shawls, opera cloaks, and dresses. The committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society gave a very magnificent, and somehow a rather pompous-looking Bible, but which, nevertheless,

PENZANCE.

With the return of summer we resume our views of interesting scenes to be visited by tourists, commencing with Penzance—a municipal borough, seaport, and market town, near the western extremity of the county of Cornwall. The town consists chiefly of four streets, meeting at right angles, in the market-place; they are all badly paved, and, for the most part, lined with mean-looking houses. A handsome town hall, chapel of ease, and places of worship belonging respectively to Methodists, Presbyterians, and the Society of Friends, are its chief public buildings. It has a free-school, three Sunday schools, a dispensary, a natural history society, and other societies, as well as the valuable museum, belonging to the Geological Society of Cornwall, which has its headquarters in this town. Besides its local advantages, arising from soil, climate, and scenery, Penzance is the market town of an extensive district, and the port from which the produce of the neighbouring mines and fisheries is exported in considerable quantities. Tin and copper are extensively wrought in the vicinity, and the fishery of pilchards, whittings, &c. is carried on with great activity. The harbour is not suitable, except for the smaller class of vessels, its depth at high water springs being only thirteen feet, and at neaps only nine feet. The pier is upwards of 600 feet in length, having a lighthouse at its extremity. The mildness of the climate, and the fertility as well as beauty of the surrounding district, render it a desirable residence for invalids, many of whom are settled here, and for whose accommodation baths, libraries, boarding-houses, &c.



THE SULTAN'S PALACE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

The young princes and princesses of the royal family make a joint present of a noble brooch of brilliants and sapphires; the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse a bracelet of turquoises and brilliants; the Duchess of Cambridge a magnificent diamond emerald brooch; the Princess Mary a diamond bracelet; and the Duke of Cambridge also a diamond and enamel bracelet. The Landgrave William of Hesse and sisters gave a most beautiful *parure* of solid gold, of a fine old Danish design; and the Chamberlain Juel, another suite of the same richness; while the inhabitants of the two islands, Laaland and Falster, also send a gold suite of ancient Scandinavian design, such as the wives of the Vikings of old might have worn in state, consisting of a massive diadem, armlet, brooch, hairpin, button earrings, and finger rings—all of massive gold, and of quaint old Runic design.

One of the most interesting presents in this part of the collection is that made by the bridesmaids—a bracelet in eight compartments, each one containing a miniature of the fair young girls who followed the Princess to the altar, with their initials set in diamonds on the cover of the portrait. The ladies of Liverpool give a cross composed of eleven large and superb brilliants, suspended from a row of pearls; and the ladies of Manchester a very fine opal and brilliant bracelet; the ladies of Leeds a fine diamond bracelet, in a white and gold casket.

will not be looked on with the same interest as the very pretty Bible and Prayer-book given by the children of Windsor, or the Bible given from the children at the ominously-named school of Whippingham. Lord Hinchinbrooke, the travelling companion of the Prince during his American progress, gives the Prince a cigar-box of Algerian onyx, richly mounted; this and the gold casket in which he received the freedom of the Fishmongers' Company, are the only gifts to the Prince in the whole collection.

Visitors are now admitted according to the usual rules of the museum—viz., three days a week free, and three days on payment of 6d.

FROM Twerton, in Somersetshire, an awful case of sudden death is reported. The clerk of the board of guardians was returning thanks at a public dinner for the toast of his health, when he dropped down and died immediately.

HERAPATH says:—"Most of us know what a corn dealer's bill is for oats for our horses. Well, the London General Omnibus Company paid last year 127,390l for oats, and about 54,000l for duty, that is nearly half the expense of all their oats, in duty! This terrible duty was also just about half the wages to all the drivers and conductors."

have been established. The scenery of Mount's Bay is also extremely fine, and on its north-east side is St Michael's Mount, a rock of conical form, having a base of nearly a mile in extent, and gradually diminishing to the summit, which is crowned with a chapel, its tower being 250 feet above low water mark.

The borough of Penzance was incorporated in the reign of James I, when it was also made one of the coinage-towns of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Municipal Reform Act considerably enlarged its limits; and, at the same time, it was divided into two wards, its municipal officers being a mayor, five other aldermen, and eighteen councillors.

Petty sessions for the western division of the hundred are held here, and Penzance is one of the polling places at elections for the western division of Cornwall. Among other distinguished citizens, Penzance has to boast of Sir Humphrey Davy, born here on the 17th of December, 1778. He also received his early education, and served an apprenticeship as surgeon in the town. Markets on Thursday and Saturday; large fairs, Thursday before Advent, and Thursday after Trinity Sunday, for cattle and farming produce.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has collated the Rev. J. R. Hall, M.A., Rector of Boldon, Durham (his chaplain), to the rectory of Coulsdon, near Croydon.

BANQUET TO MR. HENNESSY, M.P., IN
CRACOW.

THE banquet offered at Cracow to Mr. Hennessy, M.P., took place on Monday evening.

Count SKORUPKA, deputy for Cracow, in proposing the health of the hon. member, said the eloquent words of Mr. Hennessy in the English parliament had rendered his name as dear to the Polish people as was that of their deceased friend, Lord Dudley Stuart. Sympathy with the Polish cause was universal in England; and it was no barren sympathy that England offered them. By the earnest and powerful intervention of England the triumph of Poland was assured.

Mr. HENNESSY, in returning thanks, said that the English Government and people had seen with regret the systematic oppression under which Poland has long suffered, and had looked with admiration on the heroic struggle in which she was now engaged. The numerous meetings held in England, and the strong expression of opinion in both houses of parliament, were sufficient evidence of the strong sympathy and good wishes of the English people. Every Power in Europe—France, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, even the two Powers which hitherto had always been hostile to Poland—had united in manifesting their sympathy with the Polish people. The only enemy was the Government of Russia. Every other Power in Europe was her friend. Russia was weaker now than at any former period, and so far as Poland was concerned, was left without the support of any other Power. The cause of Polish nationality had gained in strength, in the same measure as the power of Russia had diminished. He did not believe that any concessions on the part of Russia could be accepted, or that any arrangement (transaction) was possible. He firmly believed that the day of Polish liberty and independence was close at hand. At the conclusion of this speech the hon. member sat down amid enthusiastic cheering. A public demonstration took place in the evening.

MEMORIAL OF THE EXHIBITION OF
1851.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES on Monday received a joint deputation, consisting of Sir Westworth Dilke, Bart., Vice-President of the Royal Horticultural Society; Mr. William Wilson Saunders, F.R.S., Honorary Secretary to the Royal Horticultural Society; Mr. Alderman Challis, Chairman of the Memorial Committee; and Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., Honorary Secretary to the Memorial Committee, on the subject of the uncovering and inauguration of the Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851, which has been erected in the garden of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington, and on which a bronze statue of H.R.H. the Prince-Consort is about to be placed. His royal highness having heard certain statements which were made to him as to the day on which the memorial was intended to have been uncovered—viz., 5th of June—was pleased to change it to the 10th of June. The ceremony of uncovering the memorial will be performed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family will be present. Full details of the procession and ceremonial are expected to be immediately published.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THE *New York Tribune* of the 6th publishes the following despatch from Washington respecting the relations of the Government with Great Britain:

"Our relations with Great Britain are considered by those who are conversant with them extremely delicate. The correspondence between Earl Russell and Minister Adams with relation to the fitting out and sailing of the pirate Alabama, contained in the English Blue Book, but not yet published in this country, and the correspondence still going on touching the construction and equipment in British waters of other piratical craft, have been conducted on the part of John Bull in a tone which is unfriendly, if not menacing and provocative of war. Russell plants himself on the strict letter of the statute applicable to the case, refers our Government to that statute, and, in effect, refuses to take steps to remedy the grievance complained of. The matter has recently been seriously discussed in the Cabinet. It is thought in some quarters that with the capture of Charleston apprehensions on this score may be dismissed. The ministers here of the principal foreign Powers are believed to be of the opinion that its capture is impossible. Several members of the committee on the conduct of the war called upon the President yesterday, to urge him to grant letters of marque and reprisal. There is reason to believe, however, that this will not be done at present, although the question is still a matter of Cabinet consultation."

I'M LONELY HERE WITHOUT THEE.

I'm lonely here without thee,
Though others round me are;
I miss from day its sunshine,
And from the night its star.

The green trees look not half so green,
The flowers not half so bright;
It is thy presence, love, I want,
To give them clearer light.

Then come to me: my heart awaits,
With greeting warm and true,
Thy loved caress: it droops without,
As flowers for want of dew.

I've none to tell of all the love
I've garnered up for thee:
My heart will break if it must keep
Such heavy secrecy.

Then come, oh, come! I'm lonely here,
Though others round me are;
I miss from day its sunshine,
And from the night its star.

Literature.

LEAP-YEAR; OR, THE LADY'S PRIVILEGE.

ELLEN VERNON was the only daughter of a rich gentleman, who dwelt in a splendid country mansion buried in the midst of stately woods, surrounded by fat meadows and fields, filled year by year with nodding corn; these again were interspersed with silver streams that meandered through and around them with a plentiful fertility, that, season after season, added to his store, which his many good qualities made him worthy of.

The daughter was eminently beautiful, highly accomplished, and withal possessed a heart as good and kind as any of God's creatures. Her being an heiress also added to her great attractions. Loving of disposition, frank, and open-hearted, she yet kept within her bosom a profound secret which she dared scarcely breathe to herself; but she fed upon it, dwelt upon it, and cherished the unspoken love of her pure, unsullied soul, till it became to her a sentiment allied with life. The object of this love was a poor cousin, Henry Morland by name, who, at an early age, had been left an orphan, and whom Ellen's father, Sir John Vernon, had brought up and educated. From their earliest years, therefore, at intervals, such as his school holidays and college vacations, the young people had been, in a manner, brought up together; and as their ages were almost alike, and Henry himself was a well-made, handsome fellow, possessing considerable mental and personal attractions, their assimilation of taste, as much as anything else, had contributed to awaken up feelings between them, that neither had as yet given vent to in words.

Henry loved his beautiful and wealthy cousin to distraction. He cherished her as the apple of his eye. But the sense of his own dependence, the loftier views the fond old man had formed for his child, the debt of gratitude which the nephew owed his uncle, all combined in no little degree to compel silence on the point nearest to Henry's heart. He looked upon her, therefore, as he would on some transcendently fascinating treasure that he coveted to possess, yet dared not, from a sense of principle, as well as from the apparent utter impossibility of obtaining it, lift up his eyes to, therefore he never dreamed of advancing his own claims.

Sir John Vernon had the most perfect confidence in Henry's honour. The uncle cherished the utmost good feeling towards his nephew, and would do anything to push him on in the world; but as his college career was not yet over, though the young man's progress was very great, he thought that as yet it was time enough; and so, without thinking that there might be the slightest danger in permitting the young people to be together, did not imagine that anything could thwart his own views, he continued to regard them both with the same tender solicitude as ever, as though they were in a manner brother and sister.

It was now "Leap-year," and the vacation which Henry spent at the Hall proved on this occasion to be to him a source of pain and agony. The beauty of Ellen, her artlessness, her affectionate manner, and her frankness, raised his affections to such a height that the very excess of his love magnified his difficulties, and made him look with a sensation of fear upon his passion, which once or twice prompted him to speak, and by consequence become an ingrate to his benefactor, to whom he owed everything in the world. He resolved to die rather than incur the displeasure of his uncle, the sting of his own reproaches, and the possible rejection of his suit by Ellen. This thought beyond all others was most pregnant with pain. He therefore shunned her presence as he could, and spent whole days in the library, brooding upon his lost prospects.

Ellen herself witnessed this change, and, with a woman's tact, comprehended the reason of it. With a mixture of grief and pleasure she engaged herself in the execution of a plan which she resolved to put into execution. Having commenced by breaking in upon his privacy, and by her half-laughing, half-caressing manners driven him to the verge of madness, she upset his books, disarranged his papers, pulled his hair, abused him for his sulky nature, and concluded by lamenting that love of study should have changed his former pleasant nature, for he now no longer was by her side. The only reply was a resigned sigh, an apathy of despair, a passive resistance to all attacks, till the dimmed eye and pale cheek smote Ellen's heart, and she began to be really alarmed for his health.

One method which Ellen took was that of awakening his jealousy, and out of this desperate resource drive him into a confession to which she was only too willing to listen. A rumour was accordingly spread that a sporting baronet of the neighbourhood had not only determined upon wooing the young lady, but also of wearing her, having laid a very heavy wager upon the result. Henry's passion was instantly roused, and rage, vexation, and love, by turns, tormented him. He would have called the insolent rival out, have accused his cousin of playing false, forgetting that she had never plighted faith to him. He accused the world of unkindness, his uncle of tyranny; in fact, like a lover utterly beside himself, he would have been guilty of a thousand extravagances, but the intolerable idea came, what was he to her, or she to him? What right had he to dictate or to question? And thus he was as far off as ever.

Ellen found that her plan of awakening his jealousy had been effectual enough, but that no other result attended it. She also found that her poor cousin's sadness and dejection increased, and his melancholy began to communicate itself to her.

It was therefore absolutely necessary for the

happiness of both that matters should be brought to a crisis, for, in addition to the annoyance she felt at Henry's silence, the marriage, which was rumoured in jest, began to take an aspect of serious earnestness, a proposal having actually come from a rich and estimable man, in every way, to her father, which proposal Sir John Vernon had just communicated to her.

Holding in her hand the letter which had been sent to Sir John, she one morning sought the library, and her heart beat a little strongly as she reflected that she was about to press her cousin, so that he should either be compelled to declare his passion at once, or give her up for ever.

"Henry," said she, demurely, while her brilliant eyes flashed with something like hope, at the same time they concealed some furtive mischief—"Henry, if I do not intrude upon your time—so valuable, or break upon your studies—so abstruse, in fact," she added, rather seriously, "so abstruse as to have weaned you, to all intents and purposes, from attending to your cousin Ellen, whom you used to amuse and tease, and—and—and show some little regard for, now and then, and for whom you do not care one bit in the world now; I say, if you will spare me a moment's time, I wish to speak with you, for I am very unhappy, and—I—My heart is almost broken!" And, really carried away by her own emotion, tears filled her eyes.

"Ellen—Miss Vernon," stammered Henry, "for heaven's sake tell me what this means! If you do not really mock me, you know that I am always at your service—that my time is yours—that—"

"No, I do not know any such thing, sir," interrupted Ellen, with an assumption of pettishness admirably adopted, for in truth she could have fallen upon his breast, and cried herself to sleep. "I do not know it," she said; "because you never spare me a moment now. I never could be left quiet formerly; it was 'Ellen, will you take a walk in the garden, over the hill, round the meadows, or will you go on horseback across the downs?' but now I am left to mope alone in my rooms, or amuse myself as I best like, for what you care!"

"Alas, Ellen, you do me injustice!" began Henry, in a most sentimental manner.

"Is it not true, then, what I have said? I have met you at the dinner-table only once for a whole week past; and during the time you have been here you have not walked twenty yards with me."

"True, true," he answered, shaking his head; "but if you knew—"

"Knew!" cried the impetuous girl: "I know this, that if Henry Morland chooses to neglect his cousin Ellen, as he has lately done, her father will be under the necessity of finding out some one on whom he can depend. Somebody, Mr. Henry, will snap her up; and so, with all your astonished air, you will perhaps be glad—that—I shall not give you any further trouble!" And striking the letter in an irritated way with her hand, she walked towards the door, when the voice of Henry arrested her.

"Ellen," said he, "let me beseech you to tell me what is the cause of this agitation; you alarm me—what did your last words mean? and why are you so moved against me?"

"Come," thought Ellen, "he has been struck, then, with the idea of my being run away with—it alarms him, I see!"

In fact, Henry was struck with a sudden dismay at the prospect which he had only clumsily formed becoming an absolute reality. He dared not entertain the thought. To lose Ellen! To behold her snatched from him; married to one who would not, who could not, love her one-thousandth part as much as he did.

"Explain yourself," continued Henry, with a pale face and a quivering lip. "I cannot comprehend this matter."

"Do you behold this letter?" asked Ellen, tapping it, and accompanying the action with a mysterious look.

Henry glanced upon it with increased misgiving, but merely said, "Yes."

"And can you guess its contents? No, you cannot; you, who have ceased to be interested in me, cannot divine its nature."

"Spare me reproaches that I have not merited," Ellen said Henry, in a tone so mournful as to make her regret the words she had used in a mere jest. "If you knew all," he continued, "you would be inclined to be more lenient towards me. I do not say pity," he added with a bitter emphasis, "because there is something debasing in the sentiment; but, to end this, unprofitable as it is, tell me what all this signifies—suspense is agony! What is that paper?"

"Read it, and judge for yourself," and as Ellen spoke, she gave him the dreaded letter. Hastily glancing over it, his countenance grew white as a sheet, and he felt himself about to faint from the deadly sickness that attacked him. He made a desperate effort to bear against it, but the long internal fight he had so long held had prostrated his strength more than he thought, and he sank with a groan upon the chair.

"For heaven's love, Henry, what ails you?" cried Ellen, in turn. "Alas! I have carried this to too cruel an extremity," she murmured, as Henry began slowly to open his eyes.

The letter was, in fact, an excellently well written but formal proposition for her hand, and as the writer was not ten years the lady's senior, though of a cold and pompous disposition, there could not be any very serious obstacle in the way. It was to Henry Morland like the receiving of a death-blow; a sense of duty, of propriety, of manliness, came to his aid, however; and, with a desperate effort, "I—I—congratulate you, Miss Vernon," he began.

"I won't be congratulated," broke in Ellen; "and you are not in earnest when you say so; and I won't be called Miss Vernon—you may as well say Lady Beazely, of Beazely Hall, at once—"

it's odious! its shameful!" and she walked impatiently about him. There was a pause on his part, for he knew not what to say.

"Why don't you speak to me, Henry?" began Ellen. "Have you no feeling?"

"You have a proposal," said Henry, "that many a lady in the country would envy. I should wish you wedded to a man you love; for, whatever you may think of me, I cannot forget that we have been children together, and your happiness has always been the object of my thoughts."

"Thank you, Henry—thank you;" and with a frank, unconscious, and unspeakably tender manner, she laid both hands upon his shoulders, and bent her deep, beautiful eyes upon his face.

It was next to impossible for any one to resist the fascination of that glance; and Henry, attracted without the power of resisting, took her face in his hands and kissed her forehead.

It recalled him to himself; and the sudden revelation was absolute torture.

"I cannot pretend to advise you in this matter, my sweet cousin," he began; "but if you entertain the thought, I trust you will be happy."

"I detest the man!" cried Ellen, flinging away his hand angrily; "one would think that all were turned against me."

"Do not believe it," said Henry, gravely; "and as this may be the last interview—"

"The last?" echoed Ellen.

"That we may have for years to come, let us not part with a misunderstanding. Had my own prospects been different, I should have found myself in a condition to—to—advise you better." "In what way, Henry?" asked Ellen, with an arch smile.

"I cannot tell you now; let it suffice to say, that my inability to do ought prevents me from saying what I would. Poor and dependent as I am, with a debt of gratitude to pay which I would not have lessened by a sentiment of false pride, I must tell you that, for my own happiness, my own advancement, I must make a bold step in the world, and fight among men for my share of good or ill fortune, as fate wills it."

"But what necessity is there for this?" demanded Ellen, with a touch of her old impatience. "Does not my father love you?—has he not made your future prospects his study? Besides, it will be necessary for you to attend, as a near relative, at my bridal."

A faint smile crossed his pale lips as he said, "In this, without accusing me of unkindness, you must hold me excused. I can make some sacrifices of feeling, but this is beyond my power."

"Will you, if you please, speak plainer, and tell me what you mean, and why you cannot do this?" asked Ellen, with mock gravity; "for," thought she, "he will tell me now that he loves me."

"Every sentiment which makes a man respect himself—every impulse of honour will tie my tongue for ever on that head. Spare me, then, Ellen," he added, mournfully; "I cannot prolong this interview. I am so little tutored in disguising my feelings, that I must say I regret this, while I trust it will eventually be for the security of your own happiness."

"You love me, Henry—you love me!" cried Ellen, catching him by the arm.

Ellen felt that he trembled from head to foot: she saw that he turned as pale as death; but the firm compression of those pallid lips told her that nothing could wring forth a confession from him. She knew that his lofty nature cherished a sense of honour bordering upon the chivalric. He was silent.

"Must I, then, speak?" said Ellen. "Is the order of things to be reversed?" and she smiled radiantly. "It is well for my maidenly character that Leap-year entitles ladies to a privilege which they may use uncensured. Henry, my dear cousin, I love you! Must I sue in vain? Will you not love your pretty cousin Ellen?"

The astonishment of the youth was only equalled by his joy. With the most unfeigned rapture beaming out in every feature, he could barely articulate her name, "Ellen!"

"Well, sir?"

"Are you jesting with me? Do not torture my heart, already overwrought!"

"Cousin Henry, I love you!" was her reply; "will you not love me in return?"

"Now, and for ever!" exclaimed he, clasping her to his breast. "As I have always fondly loved you!"

"Then let us go in, and see papa," said Ellen. "I am sure of his consent; and what is more, I was of age yesterday, and no one seems to have taken the slightest notice of it; so that, if he should be inclined to object, I can act upon my own responsibility."

Need we say the result. That same day Sir John Vernon's consent ratified their loves, and a few weeks after beheld them happily wedded and the festivities of that occasion will probably be engraven in the chronicles of some country traditions when those who gave rise to them are sleeping peacefully in the dust; their lives having glided away in the midst of peace and domestic felicity.

AN author, as too often happens, was very irritable in his disposition, and very unfortunate in his productions. His tragedy and comedy had both been rejected by the managers of both theatres. "I cannot account for this," said the unfortunate bard to his friend; for no one can say that his tragedy was a *bad* performance, or that any comedy was a thing to laugh at.

A PRESENT FOR 2s.—The Postmaster having consented to allow the Society of Arts 2s Prize Writing Case to pass through the book post, Messrs Parkins and Goto, 25, Oxford-street, London, will forward the same upon receipt of twenty-eight stamps. Price at warehouse, 2s. The case is waterproof, and fitted with paper, envelopes, pen-case, blotting-book, &c. 200,000 HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.—[Advt.]

Varieties

A CUBE of gold, of little more than five inches on each side, contains the value of 10,000, sterling.

An advocate seeing a president despise him on account of his youth, said, "True, sir, I am young; but I have read old books."

OCCUPATIONS OF PEOPLE.—It appears that there is, in England and Wales, about one lawyer to four lunatics; thus giving him a chance of at least a couple of clients. The tables are, however, very incomplete; for we find no account of the number of omnibus cads, who are lumped under the head of "other educated persons." We presume that convicts come home from transportation are included among persons returned as independent.

"KILLING TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE."—When the Emperor Alexander was in England (as to whom rumour represented that there was not much of a better agreement between him and his wife than between our Prince Regent and his spouse), the Emperor and the Prince Regent being together in a carriage in the streets of London, one of the mob put his head into the carriage, and said, "Where's your wife?" The Prince Regent is reported to have said, "Emperor, that's for you."—*Life of Lord Eldon.*

A WIFE'S STRATAGEM.—A young and lovely couple linked themselves together, the other day, in matrimony, in sweet Stirling. He was addicted to whisky—she was not exactly a saint in temper. The honeymoon, therefore, found them quarrelling; and ere it had come to an end he had intimated his determination to return to single blessedness. Shortly after, when he was paying his last visit to his home, intending to pack up and pack off, his knock at the door was unanswered. He forced an entrance, and what a spectacle was there! His bride was there in strong convulsions, which were appallingly explained by a phial at her side, labelled "Poison!" She must have loved him, and therefore he wept; but she used to buffet and bully him, and therefore he felt relieved. He called in the neighbours, who laid her on the bed, ejaculated a few words of consolation and of hope, and then took their leave. The good man then began to rifle the sacred repositories of the deceased—her boxes and her drawers; and ever and anon, when he met anything unusually valuable, his joy found vent in a long drawn "Heh!" or a "Loah me!" At length he came to the greatest treasure of all—a bottle of whisky, which he applied to his eager lips, and quaffed a draught of nectar. Suddenly there was a rustling among the bedclothes, and the thirsty mourner glanced fearfully round, just in time to see, but not to avoid, an uplifted poker, which descended upon the bottle, and laid him prostrate on the floor, weltering in whisky! Up rose the frightened man, and rushed into the street, upsetting the Stirling doctor, who had been sent for by the neighbours. The fugitive, arrested in his flight, returned to his dwelling, where he and his better half made mutual confession of their errors to the medical man, and resolved to stick together "for better for worse."

THE MIRACLE OF THE WIG.—Captain Canyngham, in his "Recollections of his Service in China," says, "In some instances they looked upon us as gods, in some as devils; in all as a very extraordinary race. As an instance of this, I will here relate a most absurd story which was told me by an officer at Nankin, and which will go far to show the fear with which we were looked upon by this superstitious race. After my friend had visited the Porcelain Tower, being somewhat fatigued, he stepped into a barber's shop, and by way of employing his time, he desired the barber to shave his head. This gentleman wore a wig, but which, for the sake of coolness, he had placed in his pocket: this operation of shaving, so common in China, was speedily and quickly executed, the barber seeming to be delighted with the honour of shaving one of the illustrious strangers. Previously to his leaving the shop, and while the man's attention was called in some other direction, my friend placed his wig upon his head, little thinking of the result of this simple process; no sooner, however, had the barber turned round and observed him, whom he had so lately cleared of every vestige of hair, suddenly covered with a most luxuriant growth, than taking one steady gaze at him, to make sure he was not deceived, he let fall the razor, clearing his counter at a bound, and running madly through the crowd, which was speedily collected, cried out, that he was visited by the devil. No entreaties could induce him to return until every Englishman had left the neighbourhood; so palpable a miracle as this being, in his opinion, quite beyond the powers of all the gods or demons in the Buddhist calendar."

H. WALKER'S NEW NEEDLES.—The Patent Ridged-Eyes are easily threaded and work without the slightest drag. 100 post-free for twelve stamps. H. WALKER, Queen's Works, Alcester, and 45, Gresham Street, London.—[Advertisement.]

IMPORTING tea not covered with colour prevents the Chinese passing off inferior leaves, hence Horniman's tea is the purest, cheapest, and best. Sold by 2,280 agents.—[Advt.]

CORRECT THE SYSTEM.—At this time of the year, perhaps more than any other, it behoves us carefully to attend to the organs of the stomach. Sudden cold or damps create a gripping looseness which we should study to remove or prevent. We alluded some time since to Cockle's celebrated Pills as being a corrective for this irregularity, and a correspondent remarks: "Since you noticed Cockle's Pills, I have also tried them. There is something in their ingredients that I, an old chemist, am unable to discover; they contain aloes, but the gripping effects so usual in most pills are here (Cockle's) destroyed. They are, as you say, a mild and soothing purgative, with nothing of a deleterious nature in their composition. I always use them in my family circle."—*South London News*, December 20, 1862.—[Advt.]

Wit and Wisdom.

A FRENCHMAN, having a weakness in his chest, told his physician he felt a bad pain in his box.

THE editor of the *Observer* solemnly observed the other day, "What we anticipated some time ago, either has taken place or will soon occur."

"SHALL I cut this loin of muttons *addle-way*?" said a host to his guest. "No," replied the latter, "by all means cut it *bride-way*, for then I may chance to get a bit in my mouth."

A GENTLEMAN, observing a clergyman in the *Gazette* as a bankrupt, expressed his astonishment, and wondered what articles he could deal in. "Thirty-nine," was the reply.

As a proof of the importance which is attached to the registration, we may mention that we saw at the door of a marine store shop an iron grate having on it, in large letters, the word, "Register."

LOVERS of single blessedness, beware! Bachelors who love your liberty, remain at home! The last census of France has just disclosed the awful fact that in Paris alone there are no less than 54,000 widows!

A WORTHY divine, upon being asked why he did not venture to an election, at which the proceedings were very riotously conducted, and give his vote, replied, "I did not see why I should endanger my own poll to benefit another man's."

DR. JOHNSON, one day, disputing with Macklin, illustrated his subject by a Greek quotation. "I don't understand Greek," quoth Macklin. "A man that argues should understand all languages," pompously retorted the lexicographer. "Very well," replied Macklin, and immediately gave him a quotation from the Irish.

An example of popular eloquence, calculated to produce a great effect, however familiar in itself, occurred in a preacher among the Methodists, having said, in order to exhibit the contrast between time and eternity, "Suppose a departed sinner had been ten thousand years in punishment, and that, upon hearing a bell toll, he should inquire, 'What is that o'clock?' the answer could only be—eternity!"

AN Irish gentleman entered a bookseller's shop in Dublin, the other day, with a valuable work, which, he said, was to be bound in a superior style. "And how will you have it done?" said the bookbinder; "in Russia?" "In Russia?" Certainly not! was the reply. "In Morocco, then?" continued the shopkeeper. "No! neither in Russia nor Morocco," rejoined the patriot. "If you can't do it here, I'll take it to the bookbinder over the way."

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